WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

IF 'Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the silpulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinal; and thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandire, under the name of persons.

Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is, to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and hereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGA-TION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. —John Quinoy Adam.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!"

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH,

AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

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WHOLE NO. 957

Selections.

SLAVE TRADE AND SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SPEECH OF MR. HORACE MANN, OV MASSACHUSETTS,

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 23, 1849. OR SLAVERT AND THE SLAVE TRADE IN THE DIS-TRICT OF COLUMBIA. (Concluded.)

Notwithstanding I have dwelt so long upon the social and moral aspects of this subject, I am still tempted not to forego that which was my principal tempted not to forego that which was my principal object in rising, namely, to submit an argument on the question of the legality or constitutionality of slavery in this District. I have bestowed much careful attention upon this subject, with the sincerest desire of arriving at true, legal, and constitutional results. I submit my views with deference, because I know they are in conflict with the views of others, for whose knowledge and abilities. I have of others, for whose knowledge and abilities I have

the profoundest respect.

The legality of slavery in the District of Columbia has been assumed, and practically acquiesced in, for fifty years. Had the question of its validity been for fifty years. Had the question of the Valuaty been raised, and argued on the principles of the Consti-tution, immediately after the creation of the District, I helieve this territory would have been declared free soil. In my conscientions opinion, slavery exists in this District only by original usurpation and subsequent acquiescence. If so, Congress cannot be toe speedily invoked to abdicate the power it has

The first position I take is this—That slavery has The first position I take is this—I had statery has no legal existence, unless by force of positive law.

If any man claims authority over the body, mind, and soul of one of his fellow-men, and claims this authority not only for the whole life of his victim, but a like authority over all his descendants, there is no part of the civilized world where he will not be quired to show some positive law, authorizing the power and the bondage. If the claimant says, 'I am stronger, or I am wiser than he;' or 'I have an Anglo-Saxon brain, while he has only an African brain? or 'my skin is white, and his skin is not white,' or 'I descended from Shem, and he from

case, that the right to slaves exists in East Florida. That right is not a general, but a local right; it ought, therefore, to have been shown that it existed in Florida, and that the defendants knew of its existence. Assuming, however, that those facts did appear, still, under the circumstances of this case, this action could not be maintained.

'The question is, were these persons slaves at the time when Sir G. Cockburn refused to do the act which he was desired to do? I am decidedly of opinion that they were no longer slaves. The mo-ment they put their feet on board of a British manf.war, not lying within the waters of East Florida, (where undoubtedly the laws of that country would prevail,) those persons who had before been slaves

a local law, and therefore, if a man wishes to preserve his slaves, let him attach them to him by affection, or make fast the bars of their prison, or rivet well their chains; for the instant they get beyond the limits where slavery is recognized by the local law, they have broken their chains, they have escaped from their prison, and are free. (2 Barn. & Cres., 466-7. Forthes vs. Cochrame, S. C., 3 Dowl. and Ryland, 6791)

'I am of opinion,' says Holroyd, J., in the same case, that according to the principles of the Eng-lish law, the right to slaves, even in a country where such rights are recognized by law, must be considered as founded, not upon the law of nature, but upon the particular law of that country.'

The law of slavery is a law in incitum; and then a party gets out of the territory where it prevails, and out of the power of his master, and gets under the protection of another power, without any wrougful act done by the party giving that protection the right of the master, which is founded on the municipal law of the particular place only, does not continue, and there is no right of action against a party who merely receives the slave in that country, without doing any wrongful act.

The definition of slavery given by the Roman law

uplies that it is local: Servitus est constitutio juris gentium, qua quis domino alieno, contra naturum, na jicitur. 18 Pick. Rep., 193, Commonwealth, es. Aves. Lansford rs. Coquillon, 14 Martin's Rep., 492. The relation of owner and slave is a creation of the municipal law? 3 Marshall, 470, Ky., Rankin rs. Lydia. 1 Wash. C. C. Rep., 499, Butler rs. Hopper. 4 Wash. C. C. 295, Er parte Simmens. Marot et al.

This point may be presented in another light. By the law of nature, all men are free. But in some governments, the law of the State, upheld by the power of the State, overrides the law of nature, and aslayes a portion of the people. The law of nature recedes before this legalized violence; but it re-cedes no further than the legalized violence drives it back. Within the jurisdictional limits of such states, then, slavery is made legal, though it is not tade right. But if a slave passes out of the jurisdiction where violence overpowers right, into a juris-

An anecdote, which I have on the best authority, is not inappropriate. A few years ago, a citizen of the State of Connecticut absconded, leaving a wife behind him. He went to the State of Mississippi, where he took a colored woman as his concubine, had children by her, acquired property, and died. The wife and heirs in Connecticut claimed the property acquired in Mississippi. The claim was contested. The Hon. Henry S. Foote, now a Senator from that State, conducted the defence. He denied the title of the wife in Connecticut, affirmed that of the concubine and her children in Mississippi, and cited the case of Abraham and Sarah and Hagar, to prove the legality and the propriety of the concubinage, and legality and the propriety of the concubinage, and the Divine authority for it. And surely, if the Bible argument in favor of slavery is sound, Mr. Poote's argument in favor of concubinage is equally so.

diction where right is superior to violence, he is then free; not because there is any change in the man, but because there is a change in the haws to which the man is subject.

There may, however, be some further positive law, which though it does not authorise the buying or selling of a slave, still does provide that an escaped or excepting slave may be recaptured and redelivered into bondage. Such is the third paragraph of the constitution of the United States, proceed upon the probability of the constitution of the United States, proceed upon the ground that slavery depends upon positive law.

The debates in all the conventions for adopting the constitution of the United States, proceed upon the ground that slavery depends upon positive law.

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The debates in all the conventions for adopting the constitution of the United States, proceed upon the ground that slavery depends upon positive law is legal right to a slave in Virginia, has a legal right to a slave in Virginia, has a legal right to a slave in Virginia, has a legal right to a slave in Virginia, has a legal right to a slave in Virginia, has a legal right to a slave in Virginia, has a legal right to a slave in Virginia, has a legal right to a slave in Virginia, has a legal right to a slave in Virginia, has a legal right to a slave in Virginia, has a legal right to a slave in Virginia, has a legal right to a slave in Virginia, has a legal right to a slave in Virginia, has a legal right to a slave in Virginia, has a legal right to a slave in Virginia, has a legal right to a slave in Virginia, has a legal right to a slave in Virginia, has a legal right to a slave in Virginia, has a legal right to a slave in Virginia, has a legal right to a slave in Virginia, has a legal right to a slave in Virginia, has a legal right to a slave in Virginia, has a legal right to a slave in Virginia, has a legal right to a s

and stronger, or I am where them no; or I me where I me no I me where I me where I me no I me where I me no I me where I me where I me no I me where I me when I me where I me me where I me where I

stead. The part of the original town where he was born had been set off and incorporated into a new town; and that part of the second town where he laws of Maryland, as such, were abrogated in this

that the inhabitants of a foreign province, incorpo- discharged by the insolvent law of Maryland.

not mean absolute and uncontrolled; for, if it did, it would make Congress as sovereign as the Russian autocrat. It means that no other government, no other body of men whatever, shall have concurrent power of legislation over the District; nor, indeed, any subordinate power, except what may be derived from Congress. Over every man who is a citizen of one of the United States, there are two jurisdictions,—the jurisdiction of the General Government, and the jurisdiction of the States for a solution of the States had affixed his signature thereto. I acknowledge further, that the laws of Maryland, and had defined what classes of persons might be held as slaves therein.

But it by no means follows, because Congress from Congress. Over every man who is a citizen of the laws of Maryland, and had defined what classes of persons might be held as slaves therein.

But it by no means follows, because Congress from Congress. Over every man who is a citizen of the United States had affixed his signature thereto. I acknowledge further, that the laws of Maryland, and had legalized slavery in the State of Maryland, and had defined what classes of persons might be held as slaves therein.

But it by no means follows, because Congress from Congress. Over every man who is a citizen of the United States had affixed his signature thereto. I acknowledge further, that the laws of Maryland, and had defined what classes of persons might be held as slaves therein.

But it by no means follows, because to energy the laws of Maryland, that, therefore, it did re-enact them. It does not follow, that because two Legislands are the congress of the United States had affixed his signature.

town; and that part of the second town where he lived, into a third; and so on, until he died in the fifth town, without any change of domicil. Now, exclusive. All legislative power of Congress became exclusive. All legislative power previously possesstations are successively incorporated over him, just as much as though he had struck his former territory, and occupied by its former citizens, tent five times, and placed himself, by successive was dissolved. It had no longer any more legislative power over the District than Maine or Georgia. migrations, under five different municipal regulations.

A similar thing must have happened to thousands of Maryland, as they once existed here; but practically, and as a matter of strict law and fact, her laws of the under a foreign government; then under one territorial government; then under another; and at last have become citizens of a State, without any change of domicil. Indeed, it would seem that nothing can be clearer than the proposition, whether regardied as a legal or political one, than that the from under the evacurament of Maryland and came.

regarded as a legal or political one, than that the from under the government of Maryland, and came laws and the jurisdiction may be changed over a man who continues to reside in the same place, just to Reilly, appellant, vz. Lamar et al., 2d Cranch, 344, as effectually and as completely as a man may change the laws and jurisdiction over himself by removing to a different place. In many cases, the former works a more thorough change than the latter. The laws of Great Britain do not acknowledge the right of citizens of the State.' It was held, in that case, that self-expatriation; while, at the same time, it is held, a citizen of the District of Columbia could not

that the inhabitants of a foreign province, incorporated into the kingdom, change their allegiance without changing their residence.

3. My third proposition is this: That the jurisdiction under which the inhabitants of what is now the District of Columbia lived, prior to the cession of the District of Columbia lived, prior to the cession of the District by Maryland to the United States, was utterly and totally changed at the moment of the cession,—at the moment when, according to the provisions of the Constitution, they ceased to be citizens of the District of Columbia.

By the resolution, they ceased to be citizens of the District of Columbia.

By the seventeenth paragraph (Hickey's Constitution of the next point of inquiry is: What is the legal force and effect, when the public of the states out of the District of Columbia.

Trick of Columbia.

By the seventeenth paragraph (Hickey's Constitution) of the 8th section of the 1st article, it is provided that Congress shall have power 'to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such District, (not exceeding ten miles square,) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States,' &c. And here, I acknowledge that the operation of this clause is precisely the United States.'

Congress, then, has the power of sole and exclusive legislation, 'in all cases whatsoever,' in regard to the District of Columbia. What is the meaning of the word exclusive, in this connection? It cannot mean absolute and uncontrolled; for, if it did, it president of the United States had affixed his signature.

one of the United States, there are two jurisdictions,—the jurisdiction of the General Government, and the jurisdiction of the State Government. There are two governments that have the power to legislate for him; but there is only one power,—the Congress of the United States,—that can legislate for a citizen of the District of Columbia.

In Kendall vs. the United States, 12 Peters, 524, it is said—'There is in the District of Columbia no division of powers between the General and State governments. Congress has the entire control over the District, for every purpose of government.'

So it has been held that a justice of the peace in the District of Columbia is an officer of the government of the United States, and is therefore exempt from militia duty. Wise rs. Withers, 3 Cranch, 331; 1 Cond. Rep., 552.

A citizen of the District of Columbia is not a citizen of any one of the United States. Hepburn et al. vs. Ellery, 2 Cranch, 445; Westcott's Lessee rs. Inhabitants ——, Peters' C. C. R., 45.

Up to the time of the control over the District of Columbia is not a citizen of any one of the United States. Hepburn et al. vs. Ellery, 2 Cranch, 445; Westcott's Lessee rs. Inhabitants ——, Peters' C. C. R., 45.

Up to the time of the control over the Congress might pass a law in precisely the same designed by one possessed of power, or by one devoid of power. Congress might pass a law in precisely the same words, that the words must necessarily have the same effect. It makes all the difference in the world, whether words are used by one possessed of power, or by one devoid of power. Congress might pass a law in precisely the same words at the world, whether words are used by one possessed of power, or by one devoid of power. Congress might pass a law in precisely the same words at law in precisely the same words at the difference in the world, whether words are used by one possessed of power, or by one devoid of power. Congress might pass a law in precisely the same words at law in precisely the same words at law in precis

rent to the whole spirit of the Constitution. But number of votes shall be President, &c.

rent to the whole spirit of the Constitution. But Congress had as much power to establish a national religion here, in the absence of all express or implied authority to do so, as to establish slavery here.

Congress, then, does not, and cannot legalize slavery in this District. It found slavery in existence in the States; and it does not abolish it, or interfere with it, because it has no power of 'exclusive legislation' in them. But Congress has as much right to go into any State and abolish slavery there, as any State, even Virginia or Maryland, has to come into this District with its laws, and establish slavery here. I suppose that no jurist will contend that Congress could have passed the act of 1793, for the recapture of fugitive slaves, had it not been for the third clause in the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, which provides for the redelivery of a fugitive slave, on the claim of his master. By this article in the Constitution, the case of fugitive seaves, on the constitution, the case of fugitive slaves only is provided for. If a master voluntiate in the Constitution, the case of fugitive slaves, on the case of fugitive slaves, on the claim of his master. a nan takes a dozen staves to Boston, and they there see fit to strike for wages, and to leave his possession because their terms are not complied with,—why is it, I ask, that Congress cannot pass a law authorizing their seizure and delivery into the master's hands? The reason is, that the Constitution has conferred

The law of Maryland ceded this district to Connpon Congress no such express power, nor is such power implied as being necessary to the exercise of any power that is expressed. And if Congress cannot so much as restore a slave to a master, who has voluntarily carried him into a free State, how can by its adoption of the Maryland laws, that one man by its adoption of the Maryland laws, that one man by its adoption of the Maryland laws, that one man by its adoption of the Maryland laws, that one man between the constitution is such power implied as well of soil as of person, residing or to reside therein. Now, Congress, in attempting to legalize slavery in the District of Columbia, has provided, in terms, but the constitution in the constitution in the constitution is such power implied as being necessary to the exercise of any power that is expressed. And if Congress is such power implied as being necessary to the exercise of any power that is expressed. And if Congress is the power implied as being necessary to the exercise of any power that is expressed. And if Congress is the power implied as being necessary to the exercise of person, residing or to reside therein. Now, Congress, in attention that the power implied as being necessary to the exercise of person, residing or to reside therein.

the constitution touches the subject with an averted face.

The abhorred word 'slave' is nowhere mentioned in it. The Constitution is ashamed to utter such a name. The country, coming fresh from that baptism of fire,—the American Revolution,—would not

There is a striking historical fact in regard to the

pacify the remonstrances of conscience against ev-ery participation in the crime, by hiding the deed unler a reputable word.

But let us look to the prohibitions of the Consti. of words, it is as good as ever.

words, would be repagnant to the Constitution of the United States, and therefore have no validity.

Now, this is precisely the case here. Congress, and interrupting to re-enact the Maryland laws, to uphold slavery in this District, transcended the limits of its constitutional power. It acted unconstitutional power is a tectually in the continuous principles consecrated by the Constitution. If so, no one will dispute that it is the plainest and most obvious principles consecrated by the Constitution. If so, no one will despute that it is at a class of the constitution to the constitution of the plainest and most obvious principles consecrated by the Constitution. If so, no one will despute that it is at a class of the constitution of the plainest and most obvious principles consecrated by the Constitution. If so, no one will despute that it is at a class of the constitution of the constitution

Is a traicle of the Constitution, which gives Congress power to make all laws which shall be necessary by hower of make all laws which shall be necessary by hower of the carrying into execution the powers that are granted.

What power is granted to Congress, for the exercise of which, the establishment of slavery in this District is a necessary means or preliminary? Congress has power to lay and collect taxes; to borrow money; to regulate commerce; to establish united of naturalization; to coin money; to punish counterfeiters; to establish nontest; to define and punish prices on the high seas; to declare war; to raise and support armies; to provide and maintain a militia; and so forth. But to what one of all these powers is the power to establish slavery in the District of Columbia a necessary incident? If slavery in the District of Columbia were to case to-day, could not the good of slavery in this District is not 'necessary' to the exercise of any of the power to establish slavery in this District of Columbia? 'I pause for a reply.'

Well, then, if the power to establish slavery in this District is not among the granted powers, and if it is not necessary to establish slavery in this District of Columbia? 'I pause for a reply.'

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Well, then, if the power to establish slavery in this District of Columbia? 'I pause for a reply.'

Well, then, if the power to establish slavery in this District of Columbia, at the time of the cession; suppose, under the manufacture of the state, and all the legislation of Congress, then, exists, either of the State; and all the legislation of Congress, then a subject is beyond or against th the time of the cession: could Congress, in the absence of all express or implied authority on the subject of establishing a State religion, have upheld the Catholic religion here, and appointed the officers of the inquisition to administer it? The idea is abhortion to administer it?

By this article in the Constitution, the case of fugi-tive slaves only is provided for. If a master volun-tarily carries a slave into a free State, and the slave the highest, from the most true to the most treasondeparts from his possession, he cannot reclaim him.

able. It embraces all, from the slave to the PresWhy not? Why cannot Congress pass a law, that if
a man takes a dozen slaves to Boston, and they there

the word to embrace all these classes and descrip-

has voluntarily carried him into a free State, how can it continue slavery in this District, after Maryland has ceded it to this Government, whose fundamental organic law gives it no power to create or continue slavery here?

Suppose Maryland had ceded her share of the District to Massachusetts, would not every slave in it have been instantaneously free by the Constitution of Massachusetts? They would have been transferred to a free jurisdiction,—just as much as an individual owner of a slave passes under a free jurisdiction, when he voluntarily takes his slave to the North. The legal existence of slavery was annulled in this District when Congress exercised its 'exclusive' power over it, just as much as the debtor's right tobe discharged under the Maryland bankrupt law was annulled.

But I go farther than this; and I say that the Constitution not only does not empower Congress to establish or continue slavery in this District, but again and again, by the strongest implications possible, it prohibits the exercise of such a power.

In regard to the whole mattet of slavery, the Constitution touches the subject with an averted face.

le, it prohibits the exercise of such a power.

In regard to the whole mattet of slavery, the Continuing to the Constitution of the United States. Hence, the act of Continuing to the Continuin

tism of fire,—the American Revolution,—would not profane its lips with this unhallowed word, Hence, circumlocution is resorted to. It seeks to escape a guilty confession. Like a culprit, in whom some love of character still survives, it speaks of its offence without calling it by name. It uses the reputable and honorable word 'persons,' instead of the accursed word 'slaves.' As the Tyrian Queen, about to perpetrate a deed which would consign her character to infamy, called it by the sacred name of 'marriage,' and committed it,—

'Hoc pratexil nomine culpam;' so the Constitution, about to recognize the most guilty and cruel of all relations between man and man, sought to avert its eyes from the act, and to pacify the remonstrances of conscience against ev-

. This clause in the Constitution is annulled; but

consequences may descend to a man's children after him, though this is not necessary. Now, to pass such a bill is a thing which Congress cannot do. But when Congress undertook to legalize slavery in this District, it undertook to do all this, and worse this District, it undertook to do all this, and worse than all this. It attainted, not individuals merely, but a whole race. A slave is an outlaw; that is, he cannot make a contract; he cannot prosecute and defend in court; property cannot be acquired by him, or devised to him, or transmitted through him. A white man may give his testimony against him, but he cannot give his testimony against a white man. He, is despoiled of his kiberum legem—his birthright. He cannot own the food or clothes he has earned. What is his, is his master's. And this corruption of blood, which the law of slavery works, does not stop with the first, nor with the second corruption of blood, which the law of slavery works, does not stop with the first, nor with the second generation—not with the tenth nor the ten thousandth; but by the theory of the law, goes on forever. Bills of attainder, during the history of the worst periods of the world, have applied to individuals only, or at most to a family. But here Congress, in definance of the Constitution, has undertaken to establish a degraded caste in society, and to perpetuate it through all generations. Now, can any reasonable man for a moment suppose that the Constitution meant to debar Congress from passing acts of attainder against individuals, but to permit it to pass wholesale, sweeping laws, working difranchisement of an entire race, and entailing degradation for ever?

for ever?

Let us look at another general prohibition of the
Constitution: 'No title of nobility shall be granted
by the United States,' (article 1, section 9, clause
8.) 'The distinction of rank and honors, says Black-8.) 'The distinction of rank and honors,' says Black-stone, 'is necessary in every well-governed State, in order to reward such as are eminent for their ser-vices to the public.' But the framers of the Consti-tution did not think so, the people of the United States did not think so; and therefore they incor-porated a provision into their organic law, that 'no title of nobility should be granted.' But it matters not whether the favored individual is called 'Mar-quess' or 'Master.' If he is invested by the govern-ment with a monopoly of rights and privileges, in virtue of his title and its legal incidents, without any corresponding civil duties, he belongs to an order of nobility-he is a nobleman. Mr. McDuffie defends the institution of slavery, on the ground that it estab-lishes the highest of all ranks and the broadest of all listinctions between men. He says no nation has yet existed which has not, in some form, created the dis tinction of classes—such as patrician and plebeian, or citizen and helot, or lord and commoner—and that the institution of slavery stands here instead of these orders, and supersedes them all, by being equivalent to them all. Now, is it not inconceivable that the Constitution should interdict the bestowment of spe-cial favors to distinguished individuals for meritorious services, and yet should authorize Congress to confer the highest of all earthly prerogatives—the orerogative over property, liberty, and voltion itself —upon one class of men over another class of men? Yet if Congress can create or legalize slavery, it can establish the worst order of nobility that ever existed. It can give to one class of men the power to own and to control, to punish and to despoil, another chass; to sell father, mother, wife and children, into bondage. To prohibit Congress from doing one of these things, and to permit it to do the other, is straining at a gnat, while swallowing a camel—a whole caravan of camels!

But the same clause in the Constitution which rives Congress the power of exclusive legislation over this District, also empowers it 'to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State, in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, lock-yards, and other needful buildings. If, then, dock-yards, and other needful buildings. If, them, Congress has any constitutional power to legalize slavery in this District, it has the same power to legalize it (that is to, create it) in all places, in the State of Massachusetts or New York, or any other, where it may have obtained territory from a State, for a fort, magazine, arsenal, dockyard, or other needful building. Where it has obtained land in the middle of a city—Philadelphia, New York, Boston or chicago—for a custom-house, it may create slavery there. The power to do this is conferred in precisely the same words as the power by which it has been held that slavery can be established in the District of Columbia.

And now I will occupy the few minutes that are left me in considering what seems to me the only plausible argument that can be urged in favor of the constitutionality of slavery in this District.

It may be said, that when a territory is obtained by

It may be said, that when a territory is obtained by one nation from another, whether by conquest or by treaty, the laws which governed the inhabitants at the time of the conquest or cession, remain in force until they are abrogated by the laws of the conquering or purchasing Power. For this principle, the authority of Lord Mansfield, in the case of Campbell vs. Hall, 1 Cowper, 208, may be cited. The decisions of our own courts are to the same effect. (See 2 Gallison's Reports, 501, United States, appt., vs. Juan Percheman; 7 Peters, 51, Johnson vs. McIntosh; 8 Wheaton, 543.) I do not dispute the authority of this case. But it does not touch the question I am arguing; or, so far as it bears upon it at thority of this case. But it does not touch the ques-tion I am arguing; or, so far as it bears upon it at all, it confirms the views I would enforce. The prin-ciple is, that the existing laws remain in force until they are abrogated. I agree to this. But in the case of the District of Columbia, there was a special agreement between Maryland and the United States, that, as soon as the United States should legislate for the District the laws of Maryland on such should for the District, the laws of Maryland, as such ease to be operative here. On the 27th behavior, 1801, therefore, all the rights wh represently, 1801, therefore, all the rights which the citizens of this District possessed, they possessed under the law of Congress, and not under the law of Maryland. On the day preceding, a citizen could have voted for Governor or other State officers of Maryland; on the day following, he could no longer vote for any such officer. On the day preceding, he could have voted for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States; on the day follow-

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h Convention trob. 23d and roch. 23d and roch. 23d and set. Theodore Most, Parker M. Spear; to-def the Clerry of the Clerry fit of the Clerry vin, Barolay vin, Barolay vin, Barolay ar; 2 00 per ass abould en. and to cirt, and to cirt.

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ing, he could no longer be so discharged. On the day preceding, he might have been required, through a justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, to perform militia duty; but on the day following, if commissioned as a justice of the peace of the Discrict of Columbia, he could not be compelled to perform militia duty, because he would, in such case, be an officer of the United States. On the day preceding, he might have such in the circuit court of the eding, he might have sued in the circuit court of the Juited States, as being a citizen of Maryland; but, on the day following, he could not sue, because he had ceased to be a citizen of a State. Thus the change of jurisdiction over him deprived him of some privileges, and relieved him from some burdens. It deprived him of these privileges, and relieved him from these burdens, notwithstanding the act of Congress had said, in unambiguous words, 'the laws of the State of Maryland, as they now exist, shall be and continue in force in that part of the said District which was ceded by that State to the United States. But the most momentous change which was wrought by the transfer of the citizen from the jurisdiction of Maryland to the jurisdiction of the United States, was that which made it impossible for him any longer to hold a slave. Under the laws of Maryland, he might have held his slave, for her statutes had legalized slavers, but under the Constinuation. statutes had legalized slavery; but under the Consti-tution of the United States, he could not hold a could not hold a slave; for that Constitution had given Congress no power to legalize slavery in this District, and had gone so far as to make prohibitions against it. His right to hold slaves then expired, or fell, like his right to vote for United States officers, or for State officers; or his right to be discharged under the Maryland insolvent law; or his right to sue in certain

Courts, &c., &c.
One point more, sir, and I have done. Why, says
my opponent, did not the right to hold slaves continue after the change of jurisdiction as well as the right to hold horses? For the plainest of all reasons, I answer: for the reason that a horse is property by the universal consent of mankind, by the recognition of every civilized court in Christendom, without any positive law declaring it to be the subject of owner-ship. But a man is not property, without positive law; without a law declaring him to be the subject of ownership. There was such a positive law Maryland; but Congress, for want of constitutio authority, could not enact, revive, or continue it.
And such, I verily believe, would have been the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States,
had the question been carried before them immedily subsequent to the act of 1801. But now, as very has existed practically in this District for half a century, it is proper to pass a law abolishing it. It is better, under the present circumstances, that slavery should be abolished here by a law of Congress, than by the decision of a court; because Congress can provide an indemnity for the owners and let the slaves go free. But should it be abolish ed by a legal adjudication, every slave would be hur-ried away to the South, and sold, he and his descend-ants, into perpetual bondage.

From the London Inquirer of March 24. SLAVERY.

TO THE EDITOR: Sin-I regret the decision you have come to, to ex-clude the discussion of American Slavery from your columns; and I do so for several reasons, with only two of which shall I now trouble you. One of them is furnished by yourself. You say, 'We have received several communications relative to Amer-ican Slavery, which we regret we cannot insert.' This proves that many of your readers take an interest in the subject; and it is to be regretted that this in-terest cannot be extended through four columns. The other reason is, a renewed conviction on m mind, that the great body of Unitarians in thes mind, that the great body of Unitarians in these lands take so little interest in this great question of humanity, that its discussion in a Unitarian journal is voted to be out of place. This I deeply regret, as I can see no value in Unitarianism apart from heartfelt feelings of humanity. A seet which cannot bear the wailings of the slave, and be restless and uneasy until these wailings give place to the song of rejoicing, may as well mingle with the herd of common professors. The mission of such, for good, has ceased to be of any value. Teetotalism—Anti-War—Anti-Hanging—if they spoke in earnest tones, would, I fear, be also voted spoke in earnest tones, would, I fear, be also voted a bore by such milk-and-water Christians. When I read some of your stirring 'leaders,' I rejoiced in the hope that a new and more earnest spirit was in-fused into the *Inquirer*, and that good fruit would

Will you give this short notice a place, and Yours, JAMES HAUGH 35 Eccles st., Dublin, 15th March, 1849. JAMES HAUGHTON.

P. S. Your correspondent, 'An American Citiz quite applauds Miss Taylor's wet-blanket recomme ation. See how naturally these defenders of man-stealers shake hands with English folk, who think we have no right to meddle with their 'peculiar institution,' unless we have gloves on.

[Our respect for Mr. Haughton induces us to in-sert the foregoing letter. We must observe, how-ever, that it illustrates the perversity of misinterpre-tation into which the best men may be misled, when the indoment is carried away by the feelings. We not said a syllable to warrant the that we have come to a decision 'to exclude the discussion of American Slavery from our columns.'
This is a figment of Mr. Haughton's imagination. We have said, and we repeat, that the subject is one with which an English journalist cannot properly concern himself, otherwise than incidentally. When the current of events brings it naturally before him, he should testify, with all possible earnestness, against the flagrant enormity which stains the fair me of America; but it would be mere folly and Quixotism to go on day after day, and week after week, preaching and declaiming against distant abuses, over which he and his readers have compare power, whilst there is a crowd of social evils which they might remove, surrounding them at home. Nor can we think that there is any proof of rence in dwelling more upon our own and our own duties, than on those of our neighbors. The recent discussion on American Slavery arose naturally out of the letters addressed to us by Mr. Hincks, whose long connection with the readers of the Inquirer gave peculiar interest to the impressions produced in his mind by a recent visit to the United States. We suffered that discussion to go on as long as we thought it useful, and then stopped it, not in deference to the opinions of others, but simply because, according to our own judgment, it had proceeded far enough. We shall return to the subect whenever the occasion seems to us to call for it.

The communications which we declined to insert, and to which Mr. Haughton refers, included one from Mr. Haughton himself, and were of considerable length. With all due respect for the writers, we must observe, that their letters contained no new must observe, that their letters contained no new facts—no new comments upon old facts, and no new force or point in their mode of repeating old argu-ments. We therefore thought that our limited space might be better devoted to other matter.—En.

SCENES IN A REPUBLIC.

Jerrold's (London) News notices a new work, ju Jerrola's (London) News notices a new work, just published in London, entitled, 'The Western World; or, Travels in the United States in 1846-7: by A. Mackay, Esq., barrister-at-law.' 'It is a worthy book,' says the News, 'full of sober sense, and plain, rational description.' It quotes a passage which we copy; and a pretty story it is, too, for a barrister to go home and tell of the 'Model Republic'!

'At one end of the car in which I was seated, sat a young man, very respectably dressed, but who bore in his countenance those traces, almost indelible, which, long after every symptom of the color has vanished, bespeak the presence of African blood in the veins. The quantity which he possessed could not have been more than 121-2 per cent. of his whole blood, tinging his skin with a shade, just visible, and no more. If his face was not as white, it was, at all events, cleaner than many of those ar In observed that he became very uneasy every time the conductor came into the car, eyeing him with timid glances, as if in fear of him. Divining the cause of this conduct, I determined to watch the issue, which was not delayed. By-and-by the conductor entered the car again, and, as if he had come for the purpose, walked straight un to the execution. straight up to the poor wretch in question, and, without deigning to speak to him, ordered him out with a wave of his finger. The blood in a moment mounted to his temples, and suffused his whole face; but resistance was vain:

of this petty manifestation of the tyranny of blood. These bold defenders of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," these chivalrous asserters of the suit of happiness," these chivairous asserters of the Declaration of Independence, looked with utter in-difference on this practical violation of the "rights

of man. " Sarved the d-d nigger right," said a youngster, scarcely twenty, at the other end of the can and those immediately around him laughed at th

""He'll know his place better next time, the
y mongrel!" said another; and the laugh was

repeated.

'Curious to know what had been done with him, I sought the conductor, whom I found returning from the front part of the train.

"Blow me," said he, "if you can't regulate a thousand of your out-and-out onpretending niggers much more easier than one of these composition

gentry; they think, because they have got a little whitewash on their ugly mugs, that they are the real china, and no mistake." "But where have you put him?" I asked; "he

""Put him!—in the nigger's crib, to be sure, where he should be," said he.
""Can I see it?" I inquired.
""You can, if you have a taste that way," he replied; "keep on ahead, straight through the baggage van, and you will see them all alive."

From the Salem (Ohio) Bugle.

DISUNION-A. A. PHELPS.

We remember how abolitionists used to ridicule the idea of a Dissolution of the Union, and enter into a grave argument to prove that there was no danger of such an event. But that was when its dissolution was urged as a means to sustain slavery, and solution was urged as a means to sustain slavery, and was a greater bugbear than it now is. But in these was a greater bugbear than it now is. But in these days the proposition comes from the other side, and is presented as a means for the overthrow of slavery. Even in former times, when, in relation to their duty as members of the government, abolitionists saw as through a glass darkly, there were those who felt that a continuance of slavery for a few years longer would inevitably, lead to a rupture. Of such was Amos A. Phelps. In a volume of lectures he published in 1834, after showing how improbable it was that the South would dissolve the Union, he thus proceeds:—

'I would say that the Union may as well perish in 'I would say that the Union may as were persist in the struggle for right, as in the continuance of its oppressions. For, to my mind, nothing is more certain than that the Union will perish, and at no distant period, unless it be saved by the timely abolition of slavery. It is the path of unless it be saved by the timely abolition of slavery. There is but one path of safety. It is the path of duty; and if we will not walk in it, our destiny, and the destiny of the Union is sealed. If this Union is ever severed, it will be severed by slavery perpetuated. In one form or another, slavery is now, and so long as it exists, will continue to be, the great and almost only cause of collision between the South and the North, and, as I have elsewhere said, will originate collisions without end. This is the stone of our stumbling and rock of offence. This is the great, the fruitful source of danger. Every day it continues, it waxes worse and worse, and becomes more and more fruitful of danger. It is constantly weakening the bonds of our Union, and, let alone, will soon sever them. The process of separation has virtually because of the interest of the hour, much to the regret of many who had never heard him. I have not time to add more, except that it is strengthening to see the faces of old friends, and to feel the pressure of their warm grasp. Yours, truly,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

GREAT ANTI-COLONIZATION MASS They will come; and with them, sooner or later, will come the severing of the Union. No other alternative is before us, if we persist in our oppressions. If, then, we must have disunion, let us have it in the struggle for right, rather than in the struggle for wrong. If we persist in the latter, we shall have it at all events. We can but have it by endeavoring the Let us then risk the experiment. It is bet to die a penitent, than to be smitten down as an in corrigible and hardened offender.

THE COALITION IN WISCONSIN.

The New-York Tribune gives the basis of union dopted by the Democrats and Free Soilers of Wisconsin, which is the adoption by each party of all the distinctive principles of the other, so that the new creed is formed by the rule of Simple Addition. The Democrats,' as Gen. Cass's supporters call them-selves, adopt from the Free Soilers, and agree hence-forth to maintain the following:—

1. No more Slave Territory, nor Slave States.
2. The repeal of all United States laws recognizing or upholding Slavery at Washington.
3. A positive prohibition of Slavery in the new Perritories—New Mexico and California.

4. Land Limitation-No man hereafter uire land beyond a fixed maximum.

5. The Public Lands to be granted in limited

racts to actual settlers for the cost of survey, &c.

6. Liberal appropriations by Congress for river and

7. Equal suffrage for men of all colors. So far, the principles came from the reform side. The following are taken from the other side.

8. No Tariff at all; the Federal Government to ted by direct taxation. 9. No National Bank—no Deposit of Government Funds in any Bank; the Sub-Treasury.

10. Liberal Exemptions of both real and personal property from sale on execution.

Such is the compound basis on which the coaesced party has agreed to act hereafter, and union British philanthropy, representing to the British pub-

From the New York Ram's Horn.

A DISTINCTION CONFERRED. The Central College of this State has recently appointed Mr. Charles L. Reason, of this city, Professor of Languages and Belles Lettres; the duties to it emanates. A teacher from his boyhood, he has we do still retain; therefore, be it the requisite experience, an ardent student of letters and mathematics, he has the acquirements, which, adgether constitute in him an ornament to any college out the free States in 1817, and at the present me sacrifices for the cause of sound education, and well tinue to have, as it always has had, the abhorrence does he deserve the goal he has reached. In over-coming the obstacles which prejudice against color, and the absence of college training have placed in tial testimony in its favor, especially on the part of our people, whenever the agent of the college shall call the exercise of force. tial testimony in its favor, especially on the people, whenever the agent of the college shall call upon them for a mite towards its support. We cannot but remark, in this connexion, that of the three men whom a distinguished Prelate attempted to unman in the matter of the Episcopal Theological Seminary, one is in his early and lamented grave, the second is a full student in the ancient and renowed second is a full student in the ancient and renowed

From the same.

A MODERN PATRIARCH.

The following beautiful notice appears among several similar ones in a late number of the Baltimore Sun. Would not Abraham be very proud of such a holy patriarch as this? Certainly; he could n't be otherwise, for he did not get in the company of such preachers every day:-

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD .- Rar TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the farm of the Let Rev.!! 27 R. H. Waters, near Laurel Factory, on the 28th of February, a negro man named JOHN WINSON, about five feet eleven inches high; he has a very intelligent countenance; when spoken to very quick, becomes sulky; in walking, his feet turn out very much, and his manner of dressing rather slovenly. He was formerly in the employ of Wm. H. Rose, Military Hall, Gay st. The above reward will be paid if taken and secured, so that I can get him again. Gay st. The above reward was a gain. R. H. WATERS.

As Mr. Waters is a reverend, would it not be in teresting to hear him preach from this text? 'And he that stealeth a man, and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death.

Ex. xri., 16. A pretty hard fate for a patriarch;
but if that don't suit, suppose we give him another:

'Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the suffised his whole face; but resistance was van; and with a hanging head and broken-hearted look, he left the carriage. He was not a slave; but not a scan behalf. The silence of all indicated their approval but it that uont suit, suppose we gave him amount: "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the seventh suppose we gave him amount: "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master unto soul remonstrated, not a whisper was heard in his behalf. The silence of all indicated their approval preachment on this last text?

The Liberator.

BOSTON, MAY 11, 1849.

No Union with Slaveholders! ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

NEW YORK, May 8, 1849.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Our anniversary meeting at the Tabernacle has just rminated, a powerful impression having been visibly made upon those who were present—a great congregation, embodying a large amount of the intelligence norality and religion of the community-most respect ful in their behavior, and deeply interested in mind, with an occasional and feeble exception on the part of some tormented spirit in the galleries, whose hisses served only to call forth the louder bursts of approbation from the assembly. Prayer was offered by SAMUEL MAY, Jr., in the spirit of true devotion; after which, pertinent and impressive portions of Scripure were read, as applicable to the condition and perils of this oppressive nation. The Memorial from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, signed by upwards of one thousand persons, among them several ministers of various religious denominations, remonstrating with the American churches for the criminal support which they are giving to slavery, and urging them to exclude slaveholders from their communion, was laid before the meeting by the President, with some introductory remarks. According to the Report of the Treasurer, FRANCIS JACKSON of Boston, the whole amount received into the treasury, during the last excellent speech, and was followed by WENDELL PHILLIPS, at considerable length, in a speech charged

GREAT ANTI-COLONIZATION MASS MEETING

OF THE COLORED CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

[The following extracts from the proceedings o his meeting are taken from the report published in the Anti-Slavery Standard of last week.]

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the colored citizens of the city of New York was held at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, on Monday evening, April 23d, 1849, for the purpose of expressing their views in regard to certain acts of the American Col onization Society, and, by and with its consent, of an agent now in England, who is there making statement to the effect that the colored people of these United tates had expressed themselves favorable to emigration to Liberia, and appealing to British benevole to aid them in their efforts. The meeting was called to order, and on motion of Mr. George T. Downing, of the Committee of Arrangements, Rev. J. W. C. Pennington was appointed President; Messrs. Wm. A Tyson, Boston Crummell, George Lawrence, and Newport F. Henry, Vice Presidents; Messrs. Ransom S. Wake and William P. Powell, Secretaries The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr.

The President, [Mr. Pennington,] on taking the Chair, ably addressed the meeting.

Mr. George T. Downing offered the following pre-

Whereas, letters have been received in this cour try from the Rev. Alexander Cromwell, now in Eng-The following is not peculiar to either or any par- land on a mission in behalf of his church, informing us that the Rev. Mr. Miller, an Agent of the American Colonization Society, is at present in England, labor ing in behalf of said Society, scliciting the aid of meetings are now convened throughout the State to lic that the colored people of these United States are ratify and cement the coalition. whereas, this representation of the agent is false and unfounded, inasmuch as the people of color of these United States having, within the last thirty years, held many hundred meetings in public, on the subject of the American Colonization Society: and whereas, at all these meetings, they have uniformly commence Sept. 1st, 1849. We do not know whethcommence Sept. 18t, 1942. We do not know whether the comment which influences of that Society, as evil doctrines, diabolical is alike honorable to him and the institution whence designs, and slave-crushing influences, which views

Resolved, That the idea of the American Coloniz ded to an enthusiasm in his profession, a most winning manner and a high toned moral constitution, to- opposed and denounced by the people of color throughn the land. Few men among us have made greater ment being identically the same, it has, and will con-

Resolved, That the testimony of our generation of his path, he affords an instance of the triumph of in-dustry, combined with a stern but quiet reliance upon principle. We trust that the noble stand in behalf of human Fundity, which the Control College takes in Human Equality, which the Central College takes in tory of this people,—should be abundant evidence to

second is a full student in the ancient and renowed University of Cambridge, England; the third is appointed Professor in an American College!

Mr. Charles Lenox Remond, in the course of a long and eloquent speech, said-

As long as I can remember having heard the speeches of the leaders of the Colonization Society, I have either found its charges against us directly or indirectly made, or subscribed to by the different members of that Society. And what have those charges been? Have they conveyed the idea that the free people of color should be recognized on an equal footing with other citizens, in any part of our co try, under any circumstances? On no occasion have I een it. On the contrary, the endeavor has been, from beginning to end, to prejudice the American mind more deeply than it was before through the efforts of American slavery itself. Now, I need not intimate, Mr. Chairman, the grossness of these charges, the unruthfulness of them, nor their bitterness, hatred, mity and jealousy. But, sir, how are they to be net? I hold that the present meeting is the place to put again the seal of condemnation upon all such charges, by the adoption of such resolutions as have

Why, sir, I remember well when the question was being discussed concerning the abolition of the rem-nant of that old slave law, the intermarriage law, in fault that we were not at liberty to exercise one of heap insult upon us in our endeavors for elevation. to regain it.

the first prerogatives conferred upon us by our God and Creator, we were told in public, as well as in private, that if we did not like the customs, usages and laws of our native State, we could go to our fatherland in Africa, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society. I asked them to repeat the charges.

I asked the Legislature of that State, when it was my I asked the Legislature of that State, when it was my privilege to stand before them, if we had ever sacriis no end to the devices of our enemies. The failure
ficed our rights by our vices, or whether we had not
of one only makes rorm for another. One is scarcely acquired them by our virtues; and that Legislature defeated when another is invented. When driven remained silent, and has remained silent from one point, they plant themselves at another time to this. And, sir, I hope the day is not far distributed by the second of one only hands to the invented. When driven the time to this. And, sir, I hope the day is not far distributed by the second of one only hands to the invented. When driven the time to this invented. When driven the time to this invented. When driven the time to this invented in the second of one only hands to the invented. When driven the time to this invented. When driven the time to this invented in the second of one only hands to the invented. When driven the time to this invented in the second of one only hands to the invented. When driven the time to this invented in the second of one only hands to the second of one one one of one one one of one one of one one of one one of one tant, when that question being put to other parts of the country, the only answer that shall be made, look out—armed at all points, and ready to march in shall be one of silence. Silence, in many instances, is ominous, and in this it is ominous in view of the infernal machinations of the American Colonization Society, from the very moment of its inception to the present time. Hence, whether in the abstract or in and plausible than those emanating from the Ameriand the concrete, it is ever to be detested by us, as a people, it is ever to be opposed, and, if necessary, to be resisted, even to the shedding of the blood, that necessity will find a place in our hearts. (Applause.)

vicious, idle, besotted;' in a word, that we are 'nuitheir cause-'Remove these low, vicious, idle, besot- has often changed its position, and assumed by this and that together, and reconcile them if they can. My audience, sir, gives the lie to the charges,

him,-that they will teach him that if we are low and the Colonization Society that have made us so, (applause); that if we are vicious, American slavery of amplification. has made us vicious; that if we are idle, American prejudice has made us idle; in short, that American slavery and the American Colonization Society have in our vices. (Applause.)

If we are ignorant, I ask, to whom is it attribut The one has said, that if we wished to obtain a knowledge of the arts and sciences, we must be instituted that notice in that place of exhibition. In and country. Philadelphia, a few weeks ago, I saw a notice intifelt by them as a privilege. What but American about a state of things unfavorable to our remaining slavery and the American Colonization Society in this country. It does not tell us to go-but tell prompted the notice in that paper?

Now, sir, I call upon this audience to give their unanimous sanction to the most radical sentiments contained in this resolution. And why do I say it Sir, a distinguished man long ago has said, 'Eternal rigilance is the price of liberty.' I wish to repeat that otto, by saying, that eternal vigilance is the price of our safety, as a people, in the United States. (Applause.) How does it happen that in the State of New York there are thousands of colored persons disfranchised How does it happen that the same is true of the State of Pennsylvania, of Connecticut, and other States? Can we trace it to any other source than the one to which I have referred? I apprehend not. Sir, believe that Henry Clay, with all his eloquence on the one hand, and John C. Calhoun, with all his devilism (laughter) on the other, would not come before this meeting and attempt to sustain their charges. And why? Because, as my friend H. C. Wright said of another movement not long since in Philadelphia, their movement carries upon its face a lie.' And what is the lie? Why, that Africa is our fatherland. we should be obliged to come to the was almost any where else than Africa. (Great found your Clays, your Calhouns, your McDuffies, and your Wises. (Renewed laughter.) I apprehend Africa, at least. But my remark is not directly apthat in the Southern country we find a law unlike the ed men. But let me, sir, read a resolution: law of any other country beneath the canopy of Resolved, That if it be left optional with a slave to heaven? We find the law there to be, that the child go to Africa or not, we advise him not to go, but shall follow the condition of the mother. Why is rather to remain here and add to the number of the this? Sir, if the people in the Southern country were who may yet imitate the example of our fathers of '76 American on the other, I think we may be decidedly main there and cry in the cars of the oppre

of Africa as my fatherland. One word more in this connection. We look be-our country at the present time, and what do we be-through all history. 'Those that lead into captivity, hold? We find coming to our shores, day after day, week after week, month after month, thousands and shall go into captivity. 'Those that take the sword, tens of thousands of those who have heretofore been a population of paupers, and they receive a hearty a population of paupers, and they receive a hearty welcome as they pour n from every country and ble sentiment in our bosom, and destroy our manly asclime, from every tongue and kindred. Now, sir, it is strange that while the doors of the American people are thrown widely open, and all classes from every ple are thrown widely open, and all classes from every country are allowed to come, and are welcomed here, it is strange. I say that there are not some other reait is strange, I say, that there are not some other rea-sons than those given, why a peculiar class of the American people should be transported out of the tional as well as unchristian. I do not know a section or passage or word in the American Constitution remany instances, the propositions of the Colonization many instances, the propositions of the Colonization
Society have been received by the colored people. I
think, sir, we should have shown more spirit in the
effort is unscriptural, it is unchristian. There is no

lution, and supported it by an effective speech :-

Mr. FPEDERICK DOUGLASS .- Mr. Chairman, there is no end to the devices of our enemies. The failure any direction, and to meet the enemy, whether in this or any other country.

Of all the assaults which we have experienced durcan Colonization Society. Under the garb of philanthropy and religion, its ef-

forts to degrade us have been as various as they have been grievous. Of the history of that Society you Now, sir, a word with respect to these charges. I have already been well informed, and with its origin see before me this evening, a large number of people you are equally familiar. It is, as you are aware, the of color. What says the Society? That we are 'low, joint product of slaveholders of the South, and negrohaters of the North, and fitly bears the image of both sances, and consequently that we must be removed.' parents. Embodying all the malignity of the slave-But in the very next breath they tell the patrons of holder, and all the negro-hating spirit of the Norththe Society and those whom they would convert to erner, it is our ever-vigilant and bitter adversary. It ted nuisances to Africa, and in an instant they stand all the colors of the rainbow, but has never changed up clothed in all the attributes calculated to make its essential character. It is now, as it ever has been, sionaries and teachers in the work of civiliza- a most deceitful and cunning scheme against the tion and Christianity.' I have asked them to put peace and freedom of the colored people of the land.

Sir, we are here to expose and denounce this Janus-faced enemy. And I am glad to bear a humble and my audience will give the lie to them to-night by endorsing these resolutions. And I hope, sir, that ing has already been well and honorably discharged, when the proceedings of this meeting shall go over to England, and shall meet the eye of Mr. (sgent) ble words, on the strong wings of the winds, will be Miller, that they will have the desired effect upon speedily wasted to the shores of England. They will strengthen the hands of our faithful and able and besotted in this country, it is American slavery representative there, and defeat the schemes of our subtle foe. What I have to say must be only by way

Is it not strange, sir, that a system which has been

condemned by the noble Wilberforce, exposed by the good and great Clarkson, and shattered by the thunbeen the instruments of making us just what we are der-bolts of O'Connell-whose honored graves are yet scarcely green with the verdure of two summers -should so soon make its appearance on the shores ble but to slavery and the Colonization Society? of old England? The audacity of this Society is only equalled by its malignity. Scourged and driven from the shores of England by Wilberforce, Clarkson and colonized; and the other, when we knocked at the O'Connell, it seems to have waited impatiently for door of the college and academy, has said to us, go their removal to the land of spirits, to return again to to your fatherland. We have been treated shameful- its work of meanness and deception. As usual, it has ly; ay, shamefully! Here in your city, not long since, gone abroad with a smile on its cheek, and a lie in its was written over the door of one of your places of mouth. In the semblance of an angel, and the reality public exhibition, 'No admission for dogs and ne- of a demon-professing sympathy for the colored peogroes' (laughter.) Sir, I believe American slavery ple of America-it labors to drive us from our home

Sir, it does not seek to do this by open and fair mating to 'respectable colored people' that they could means. If such were true, we should have less fault gain admission to see the wax figures on a certain day to find. It does not propose to compel us to leave and hour, taking it for granted that this was to be this country by force and arms, but seeks to bring us we had better go-that we can never enjoy equal rights or peace in this country—that we are a doomed people, and that no efforts can save us while we re main here; and sometimes goes so far as to intimate that if we do not go now, the time is not far distan when we may be compelled to go.

Such, sir, are the sentiments of that Society; and it is these discouraging, insulting and menacing sentiments which have strengthened prejudice, and sup ported Slavery in this country. But for the efforts of this Society, I believe there would, long before this have been an united and determined effort on the part of the whole North against Slavery. It has kep alive this prejudice. The agents, and presses, and reports of that Society_carefully kept out of sight all the evidences of our improvement, and only represented us as degraded, ignorant and besotted.

Mr. Chairman, the fundamental, and-as Danie Webster would say-the everlasting objection to Colonization, is this: that it assumes that the colored people, while they remain in this country, can never stand on an equal footing with the white population Now I apprehend that if we should note and count of the United States. This objection, I say, is a fundamental one; it lies at the very basis of this enconclusion that the fatherland of the colored people terprise; and, as such, I am opposed to it, have ever been opposed to it, and shall, I presune, ever continue laughter.) I think, sir, that their origin would be to oppose it. It takes the ground that the colored traceable to very nearly the same spot where are people of this country can never be free, can never improve here; and it is spreading throughout the country this hope-destroying, this misanthropic docthat it would be found in any other direction than themselves, and leading them to feel that they canplicable to my audience alone. A distinguished not, indeed, ever be free in this land. In this respect, man said long ago, that 'in the veins of many a slave the influence of the Colonization scheme has been most disastrous to us. It has advocated the most Southern planters.' Well, sir, why does it happen stringent persecution in some instances towards color-

to follow the condition of the father, we know very I do not mean to say here, my friends, that this rewell what that condition would be. (Laughter and sult is a desirable one-the result to which I lookapplause.) Now it seems to me that the patrons of but I look to it as an inevitable one, if the nation the Colonization Society need to change their phrase- shall persevere in the enslavement of the colored neoology, and if they insist that we go to Africa at all, ple. I have not the slightest doubt but that at this it should be on the score that Africa is our mother moment, in the Southern States, there are skilfullyand not our fatherland. (Laughter.) I do not, Mr. contrived and deeply-laid schemes in the minds Chairman, wish to convey the idea that if Africa was least of the leading thinkers there, for the accomplishmy fatherland, I should be ashamed of it; very far ment of this very result. The slaveholders are sleep from it. For in view of the vices of the white Amer- ing on slumbering volcanoes, if they did but know it ican on the one hand, and the virtues of the colored and I want every colored man in the South to remore proud of our ancestry than they can be of 'Liberty for all or chains for all.' (Great applause. theirs, so far as the last one or two hundred years are I want them to stay there with the understanding that concerned. We have every thing else to be ashamed the day may come-I do not say it will come, I do of on our part, and I am not here to deprecate the not say that I would hasten it, I do not say that I Colonization Society on the score of being ashamed would advocate the result or aim to accomplish or bring it about,-but I say it may come; and in so say-One word more in this connection. We look around ing, I only base myself upon the doctrine of the Scripwages, may expect that their turn will come one

country. I believe, sir, that the scheme is unconstituthrough which he looked, down beyond the present, to a future period, when the spirit of liberty and manhood would lead the slave to bare his bosom and cognizing the removal of any portion of the American people unstained by crime; and I have never been satisfied with the coolness with which, in too instances the propositions of the Colonization

other way whereby men can escape the penalty of Rev. CHARLES B. Ray offered the following reso-their crimes but by repentance. But instead of preaching repentance to slaveholders, these Coloniza-Resolved, That in the principle at the basis of the tionists are proposing to remove away from them the American Colonization scheme, we recognize the fos-tering spirit of American caste—the spirit which itself. I say then, that it is unchristian and unscripwould degrade us in the Church, which would eject tural. Those slaveholders must take the consequence THEE. Deut. xxiii., 15. Wouldn't he make a loud the city of Boston, that when we, as a people, found us from the literary institutions of the country, and of their crime. Man loves liberty and will ever try

The cry of the slave goes up to heaven, to God, and unless the American people shall break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free, that spirit in man which abhors chains, and will not be restrained by them, will lead those sable arms that have long been en gaged in cultivating, beautifying and adorning the South, to spread death and devastation there. (Great Some men go for the abolition of slavery applause.) by peaceable means. So do I; I am a peace man; but I recognize in the Southern States at this momen as has been remarked here, a state of war. Sir, I know that I am speaking now, not to this audience alone, for I see reporters here, and I learn that what is spoken here is to be published, and will be read by Colonizationists, and perhaps by slaveholders. I want them to know that at least one colored man in the Union, peace man though he is, would greet with joy the glad news, should it come here to-morrow, that an insurrection had broken out in the Southern States, (Great applause.) I want them to know that a biase man cherishes that sentiment—that one of the fugitive slaves holds it, and that it is not impossible that some other black men (A voice—we are all so here,) may have occasion, at some time or other, to put this theory into practice. Sir, I want to alarm the slavehold and not alarm them by mere declamation, or by mere bold assertions, but to show them that there is really danger in persisting in the crime of continuing slavery in this land. I want them to know that there are some Madison Washingtons in this country. (Applause.) The American people have been accustomed to regard us as inferior beings. The Colonization Society has told them that we are inferior beings, and that in conse quence of our calm and tame submission to the yoke which they have imposed upon us; to their chair fetters, gags, lashes, whipping-posts, dungeons and bloodhounds, we must be regarded as inferior-that there is no fight in us, -and that is evidence enough to prove that God intended us to retain the position which we now occupy. I want to prevent them from laying this flattering unction to their souls. There are co

er feelings, with respect to this matter. . . Sir, I thank God that there is some part of his footstool upon which the bloody statutes of slavery cannot be written. They cannot be written on the proud, towering billows of the Atlantic. The restles waves will not permit those bloody statutes to be recorded there; those foaming billows forbid it; old ocean, gnawing with its hungry surges upon our rockbound coast, preaches a lesson to American soil: 'You may bind chains upon the limbs of your people, if you will; you may place the yoke upon them, if you will; you may brand them with irons; you may write out your statutes and preserve them in the archives of your nation, if you will; but the moment they mount the surface of our unsteady waves, those statutes are obliterated, and the slave stands redeemed. disenthralled.' This part of God's domain then is free, and I hope that ere long our own soil will also be free. (Applause.)
At eleven o'clock, P. M., the meeting adjourned to

ed persons who hold other views, who entertain oth-

meet on the following evening, at the same place, after the unanimous adoption of the Resolutions in the course in which they were presented.

NORFOLK COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Norfolk Co. A. S. Society was held in Dedham, at the Temperance Hall, on Thursday, April 26. The President, Edmund Quincy, took the Chair at the opening of the meeting, and after prayer by Warren Allen, of Walpole, an animated discussion was held upon the philosophy and methods of Anti-Slavery agitation. The Free-Soil party was ably represented by Dr. Cleveland, of Dedham, recently of Baltimore, Mr. F. W. Bird, and Rev. E. Thompson, of East Walpole; and their views were combatted by Messrs. Pillsbury, Quincy, C. Stearns, W. Allen, and others. The discussion was carried on in the most friendly spirit, though in the most thorough manner.

In the afternoon, Mr. Pillsbury introduced the following resolutions, which he sustained in a speech of

much force and pungency: Resolved. That the abolition of slavery is to be looked and labored for, not in the formation of political parties, or any other governmental action, under the present Constitution; but in a radical change and reformation in the moral sentiment of the nation, such as will result in the unconditional overthrow of the Constitution, or of the slavery that has so long exist-

ed under it. Therefore, Resolved, That the work of abolitionists is first a strict and unwaveri and then the speediest and most thorough extension of them in their power, by such means and instrumentalities as shall promise most favorably to that end.

They were discussed with much spirit by Messrs. Thompson, Bird, Franklin Williams, Bliss, Brown, and others. Mr. Phillips arriving towards the close of the afternoon, concluded the session with a clear and powerful exposition of the principles contained in the resolutions.

The following individuals were unanimously elected the officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

EDMUND QUINCY, Dedham, Vice Presidents. Richard Clapp, Dorchester; Ellis Allen, Medfield: Samuel Philbrick, Brookline; Cornelius Cowing, West Roxbury; Elias Richards, Weymouth; Edwin Thompson, East Walpole.

Corresponding Secretary, Franklin Williams, Roxbury. Recording Secretary,

Anne W. Weston, Weymouth Executive Committee Daniel Greeg, Dedham: Lawson D. Gray, Walpole; Eliza H. Taft, Dedham; Hiram W. Blanchard, Dorchester; James B. Rogers, Walpole; Louisa Allen, Dedham.

In the evening, Mr. Brownintroduced Mr. Crafts to the audience, which was as large as the hall could hold, in an excellent address. Mr. Crafts told the incidents of the remarkable escape of himself and his wife with much simplicity and candor, and with great effect. The interest of the crowded anditory was perfectly breathless, and the appearance of Mrs. Crafts by his side, at the close of his narrative, was

greeted with loud and sympathetic applause. Mr. Phillips then followed, using the case in hand as a text for most pregnant commentaries upon the republicanism and Christianity,-the State and the Church,-which could tolerate such things. circumstance that the Annual Meeting of the Norfolk County Bible Society had been held the same afternoon, and addressed by Rev. Dr. Storrs,-a Society which was forbidden by the laws of half the land from giving a Bible to Ellen Crafts, though its members believed her salvation to depend on a knowledge of its contents,-afforded a fruitful and happy source of illustration and eloquent invective.

Mr. Pillsbury concluded the session with a brief but felicitous speech, enforcing the same topics.

The attendance of members and friends of the Society was as large, and that of the inhabitants of Dedham larger, than usual. The friends from other towns met, during the intervals of the sessions, with the abolitionists of Dedham, at the house of one of their number, most kindly offered for the occasion and enjoyed an agreeable and useful season of social intercourse. The meeting, in all respects, went off in the happiest manner. Its spirit and interest never flagged from the small beginning to the crowded conclusion, and all went away satisfied and encourThe annual rein Boston, on Tecntinue in season the wide repuinteresting and gatherings held solemn and he those who are state of our calescery on the slavery on the Cuba to the U strengthening ings, and the freedom by e importance of of the terrible of its government should, and un ed auditory, vigilance that ism that never in every part us on an occa millions of sla In behalf ciety. EDMUND Q

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DEAR GARRY

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ence enough to position which om from laying here are colorentertain othart of his foot. f slavery canon the proud, The restless tutes to be re-forbid it; old mpon our rock an soil : 'You our people, if n them, if you ms; you may the moment waves, those nds redeemed. main then is soil will also adjourned, to me place, after

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rest never crowded d encourNEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CON-VENTION.

ual meeting of this Convention will be held The annual Internal of the Annual Trees of the Annual Internal of th Boston, on a susual, the two following days, The wide reputation of this Convention as the most the wide reputation as the most the most the most the most the most threshing and enthusiastic of all the anti-slavery atherings held in the country during the year—the therings hear the learn and heaven-attested pledges of the friends of those who are yet pining in bondage—the critical those wan are in regard to the establishment of state of our causes of California and New Mexico, and the Southern design of securing the annexation of to the Southern States—the remembrances of the a to the order of the agthening interviews obtained at previous meetstrengthermone and the powerful impetus given to the car of freedom by each anniversary successively -and the mportance of making 'a short work in righteousness' importance or managers in registering the terrible slave system, by effecting the overthrow of the termine sacro-serving the overthrow of its governmental bulwark, the American Unionould, and undoubtedly will, bring together a crowdel anditory, animated by a zeal that never tires, a rigilance that never slumbers, and a spirit of herorigilance that never turns from the conflict. Abolitionists a every part of the land! we invite you to be with in every part of the simplifying, in the name of three millions of slaves and their posterity.

In behalf of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery So-FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

EDNUND QUINCE, Secretary. LETTER PROM EDWARD SEARCH.

LONDON, April, 1849.

Do you not often, after a wearing mental warfare, feel cheered by some sudden manifestation of progress forcing itself into your mind? I know you must moral warfare. How you and I and most men who are read of Popery, of priests, and of the Inquisition, have mourned over the ignorance and superstition of the masses of the people, when we have seen them grovelling under the terrors of excommunication, or under the denunciations or fears of the demuniciations of the priests belonging to the other crafts who have hood-winked the world, or portions of it, under other cawls. The recent upheavings on the European continest have presented one or two greatly plessing manifestations of the quiet progress of the anderstanding there, notwithstanding the heavy dispotism, and thick superstition of priesteraft, under which the people have groaned; the first is, the total deafness of the people have groaned; the rise is the total der, the other is, that the Hapsburg Committee, through their boy Emperor, have proclaimed a Constitution, which goes as far as the mass of the people to the People is under the dery of the people, but from the deep heart of the people, and they much of superstition and canism which will consider the true meaning of the cannot but think that it was good for man that Luther was made of good fighting stuff-for if, in certain

EDWARD SEARCH. Yours truly,

and it is pretty certain you would not have borne the

THE CRAFTS.

Mr. Editor:

It is so uncommon for any thing to be done for freedom in our ancient town, the birth-place of Warren, that almost any effort deserves special notice. Churches we have plenty, and politicians in abundance, but the friends of the slave are indeed scarce.

The solutions should be devoted to such public exercises as are suited to elevate the human public exercises as are suited to elevate the human character, until it can learn, at least, to treat those works almost deserved by women and children, and politicians in abundance, but the friends of the slave are indeed scarce.

The city was almost deserved to vith refugees, and a large quantity of money and valuable property was placed in the houses of the American and British Consuls.

The city was almost deserved by women and children, and no doubt it is, by this time, in possession of Soulouque; and from the character of the man, it is apposed much blood has been shed.

On Friday evening last, we were honored with the a Fast as God hath chosen? presence of Mr. and Mrs. Crafts, and W. W. Brown. to meeting was held in the City Hall. In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, not a very great number assembled; but their narrative being very interesting, another meeting was appointed for Monday evening, which was held in the Universalist vestry, and it was filled to overflowing. Mr. Crafts related the story of his escape, which was listened to with wonder, fear, and admiration, so narrow, indeed, was their deliverance. His efforts, together with the comely appearance and womanly modesty of his wife, completely disarmed prejudice, and produced conviction to the evils of slavery, which, we trust, will never be forgotten. To one who has long been interested in the cause, next to doing what he can in it, is the pleasure of having other minds brought to hear

nd examine on the subject. We would further state, that the talents and address of Mr. Brown completely charmed the audience, many of whom had thus heard a colored man speak for the first time. How much longer will it be that the equality of the colored race will be denied? What is it now but a petulant excuse for duties neglected? Mr. Brown had an opportunity of showing up the prevalent religion of the day, in a striking and vincing manner, and opened the eyes of many to the cruel neglect and outrage heaped upon the slave by the combined religious organizations and sects of

GREAT AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting was held at Belknap Street Church, on the 5th instant, to take into considtion the importance of being represented in the American Anti-Slavery Society, at its present Annual Meeting, held in the city of New York.

On motion, John T. Hilton was chosen President, and John H. Roberts was appointed Secretary.

The President opened the meeting, and as a true chilanthropist, he spoke feelingly upon the subject, and alluded to the formation and progress of the anti-slavery movement, with Wm. Lloyd Garrison at the helm-a name most dear to us, and at the ound of which the heart of every colored man should feel a transport of joy; and may we ever sustain him and his devoted condjutors, and never forsake them, as ong as there is one left to contest the battle-field, or blow the trumpet of freedom.

The remarks of Mr. H. were well received. He was followed by T. P. Smith, J. H. Roberts, R. John-

On motion, the power of appointment was delegated to the President, who appointed Robert Morris, Esq., and Thomas P. Smith, as delegates to attend the Annual Meeting of the Parent Society.

The President and Secretary were directed to furhish the usual credentials, and publish the proceedings in the Liberator.

Love and devotion were manifested in behalf of the old pioneer and his coadjutors in the cause of liberty. The meeting commenced and closed in a manner highly creditable to the cause of humanity and jus-JOHN T. HILTON, President. JOHN H. ROBBETS, Secretary.

Rev. John L. Waller, of the Baptist Church, is announced as a pro-slavery candidate in Woodford county, for the Convention shortly to meet in Kentucky, to remodel the Constitution.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:
The terrible deed must be done. Washington

BLAUGHTER OF WASHINGTON GOODE.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

The terrible deed must be done. Washington Goode dies by the halter. His fellow-sinners have determined to kill him. In a few days more, they are going to take him and choke him to death. And then his stiff and ghastly form, now on fire with life, will be given to the surgeons or the worms. But the erd will not be then.

A new trial of the case has already commenced. A den of Ann-street prostitutes was disgorged into the Court, and deemed and reputed the *Peace asad Dignity of the State,* just long enough to blaspheme away the life of a poor colored, yea, colored, forlorn, untaught, uncared for and abandoned sailor, and now the Governor has full power to grant their prayer. There he stands. On the one hand are the government witnesses, steeped most, if not all of them, in the abominations of the brothel; on the other are the twenty-five thousand petitioners, representing, unquestionably, the great amount of the public feeling of the Commonwealth. Who would not consider his life secure with such odds? But with the Governor, humanity, virtue, purity, avail nothing the might listen to their prayer; but he prefers far other voices. He condenses the loathsome exhalations of the brothel; on the other of so many thousand, begging for his life.

This case is all to be tried anew. Goode may be a murderer. If he be not, he has strangely escaped the effects with which the circumstances of society had surrounded him. We have done our best, as a people, to make the changers from Africa, and he works and the ungarians are endeavoring to check the diagrams of the imperialies among the inhabitants of the Hungarians are endeavoring to check the diagrams of the imperialies among the inhabitants of the Hungarians now occupy an important position at Waitzen. This case is all to be tried anew. Goode may be a murderer. If he be not, he has strangely escaped the effects with which the circumstances of society had surrounded him. We have done our best, as a people, to make the col

him. We have done our best, as a people, to make him one. With murder and horrors unutterable, we lently opposed to it. But the Cologne Gazette of the thin or his specific from Africa, and he knows gress fareing itself into your mind? I know you must stole him or his ancestors from Africa, and he knows it well. We have made it a crime, in many States, for him to know how to read the laws of God or the land. We have even shut him and all his race from clared to the Olmutz Cabinet that the Prussian Government which depress or cheer men engaged in active against the following:—

A new Prussian note, bearing date April 13th, and intended as an answer to the Austrian one of the 8th, has, in the clearest and most unequivocal manner, declared to the Olmutz Cabinet that the Prussian Government which depress or cheer men engaged in active against the following:—

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A new Prussian note, bearing date April 13th, and intended as an answer to the Austrian one of the 8th, and intended as an answer to the Austrian one of the 8th, and intended as an answer to the Austrian one of the 8th the Austrian one of the 8th the Austrian one of the 8th the Prussian note, bearing date April 13th, and intended as an answer to the Austrian one of the 8th, and the Austrian one of the 8th, and the Austrian one of the 8th the Prussian note, and the Austrian one of the 8th the Prussian note land. We have even shut him and all his race from the public schools in Boston!! We hired him for years to kill innocent human beings in Florida, under Zachary Taylor, and paid him for it. We have shut him, and all of his kind, from almost every lyceum, library, museum, atheneum, gallery of the fine arts, high school, college, learned profession, and post of honor can really in the land or the sift of the people. nunciations of the priests belonging to the other crafts school, college, learned profession, and post of honor

are yet ripe for, seeing how much of superstition and priesteraft they still reverence. Man cannot love enhanced by the still reverence. intened political government whilst the priest is to observe the day in a manner becoming the trage dominant with him. The darkness has been greatest scene which is to be enacted upon it. I hope Fa where priests have been thickest-the dark ages neuil Hall will be procured for such a meeting on that were those in which they were paramount. If we day as Massachusetts never saw. All the bells of the can get the New Testament out of their hands, we city ought to toll in the rising of the sun, that must get the authority for pure republicanism-a republi- light and witness the melancholy spectacle. No shop or store ought to be opened on that day-no rattling word-the public good-as the end and object of the of wheels or tramp of horses' hoofs should disturb the science of government. See how society springs for- solemn stillness of that Sabbath of sorrow. The Hall ward, the moment the Reformation and the art of should be darkened, and then shrouded in the drapery printing put the Scriptures into the hands of the laity. of the deepest mourning-not for Washington Goode, hanging dead in the air-but for the living community, the Governor and authorities, who dare to kill stages of his career, he had quailed, where would the him for crimes, which he were indeed an angel not to ople of the European Continent have been now? . commit, after the training and the circumstances undoubt if the Pilgrim Fathers would have visited der which we have grown him to manhood. Dirges America, if you would have been where you are now; should be sung, and performed on instruments of music, mournfully tuned to the solemnity of the occasion. glorious title of 'Garrison the Abolitionist'; and that And if there are voices inspired by Him

I should not have had the pleasure of subscribing

Marlborough, May 6th, 1849. From the Cleveland (Ohio) Democrat.

JOHN G. PALFREY.

The action of the Whigs of Massachusetts in op-

partizan ferocity, alike brutal and hunted down with a Mr. Palfrey has great influence in Congress. No man is listened to with more respect, or treated with more courtesy. He never speaks without command the attention of the Henry speaks without command the speaks without commandation of the Henry speaks without commandati

He has stood up for his home, its people and its institutions, with the becoming pride of a man of Massachusetts. No representative has surpassed him here; few have equalled him. He has met the expelies of Virginia and the constitution of the control of the con cavalier of Virginia, and over matched him in wit, and broken logic with the strongest Southrons and beaten them. Is Massachusetts sick of such a de-

truer advocate of pure freedom we have not, ning to find it out. A truer advocate of pure freedom we have hot, and if Massachusetts bows to dictation from Washington, and puts him down, she will merit, and the party that does it will receive, the indignation of freemen everywhere.

tative from South Carolina at the Baltimore Convention, and to whom Cass is mainly indebted for his nomination, figured pretty extensively at a disunion meeting held at Georgetown on the 9th inst., to respond to Calhoun's Address. Some very rare Resolutions were adopted by the meeting, declaring a 'crisis to be at hand, and that the passage of the Wilmot Proviso in reference to the new Territories would compel South Carolina and the co-States of the South to absolve themselves from all federal obligations, and resort to such means of defence as the creat right of salf-preservation may require.' After vention, and to whom Cass is mainly indebted for his

SLAUGHTER OF WASHINGTON GOODE, ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT NEW-YORK.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

approve it.

Mr. Duffy has been set at liberty on bail for his apnce at a new trial, the jury having again disa-

... y Lind has been married at Bath to Mr. Harris nd retired from the stage.

The details of the battle of Goojorat confirm the re-

port by the Indian Mail of the 17th of March of the victory gained by Lord Gough. The British captured $\delta 3$ of the $\delta 9$ guns which the Sikhs brought into action, together with all their camp magazine, ammunition, etc. The loss of the British was δ officers and 92 men killed. The war of the Punjaub is considered The news from Hong Kong is to the 27th of Feb-

ruary. The dispute about opening the city gates at Canton was still going on, but there was general confidence that the stipulatians of the treaty of Nankin would be enforced.

Two British officers were missing, and it was fear-

ed some catastrophe had happened to them.

Trade in India and China was in a satisfactory state.

The America brings 66 through passengers and 200,000 in specie.

And if there are voices inspired by Him

'Who touched Isaiah's hallow'd lips with fire,'
let those voices be heard on that day, uttering deep lamentations over the decline and fall of Man; and if the possible, waking the people from their slumber of ages, to the things which belong to their peace. The whole day and evening should be devoted to such public exercises as are suited to elevate the human tity of money and valuable property was placed in the

PARKER PILLSBURY. Hayti.—The mate of the brig O'Brien, from St. been a number of battles fought between the Dominican and the Haytien armies. The latter, led by President Soulouque, were victorious, having taken every place of note, and were daily expected to attack St. Domingo city, being then at ——, a city within 16 Domingo city, April 13th, i

The action of the Whigs of Massachusetts in opposing this able man, has excited more doubt, all over the country, as to their real correctness on the subject of slavery, than any single political act done by them.

Who put Mr. Palfrey in office? Whigs. For whom has he labored? Whigs. Yet standing on the declared will of Massachusetts, and dissenting from them as regards Gen. Taylor, because standing from them as regards Gen. Taylor, because standing thousand pounds of powder, &c. From that there he has been assailed and huntred down with processing them at ——, a city within 16 miles of St. Domingo.

Since writing the above, we have received Port au Prince papers to the 15th ult. They contain various details of military operations between the Haytien troops and the Dominicans. The former have gained important advantages over the Dominicans, and by the last accounts they had captured Azua, where they got possession of eleven pieces of artillery, several thousand pounds of powder, &c. From that places are supported by the papers of the same prince papers to the 15th ult. They contain various details of military operations between the Haytien troops and the Dominicans. The former have gained important advantages over the Dominicans, and by the last accounts they had captured Azua, where they got possession of eleven pieces of artillery, several thousand pounds of powder, &c. From that

man is listened to with more respect, or treated with more courtesy. He never speaks without commanding the attention of the House. Is Massachusetts tired of such a representative? If so, it is time that she should blot out the records of the past, and cease to value the stern courage which knows how to confront peril, and overcome it, wherever humanity calls for its exercise.

He has stood up for his home, its people and its institutions, with the becoming pride of a man of Massachusetts. No representative has surpassed him here; few have equalled him. He has met the arrest of the condition of make the annexation of Cuba an indispensable condi

the day. May success attend them in all their efforts.

Yours, for universal freedom,

F. W.

Beaten them. Is Massachusetts sick of such a defender? If so, she had better forget herself and her glory, and say, let our representatives be partizan and servile, and truckling.

Undoubtedly the slave power win try to make conficiency of this kind, but whether the attempt will be successful, we may doubt. 'The South' is not omnipotent, and the people of the free States are beginning.

Brazil Slave Trade.—A letter from Rio Janeiro published in the New York Journal of Commerce

GENERAL J. M. COMMANDER AS A NULLIFYER.—
This celebrated citizen and ventriloquist of the Georgetown District, S. C., who was the sole Representative from South Carolina at the Baltimore Communication of the Carolina at the Caro to supply the market, and will supply it, at any risk, and they export annually, as I am told on the best authority, over one hundred thousand slaves. Five hundred and sixty slaves landed night before last before our hotel, without any secresy whatever.'

White Slaves .- At Montgomery, the only ren ble thing I saw was one of the waiters behind my chair at breakfast, whose face exhibited so little affinwould compel South Carolina and the co-States of the South to absolve themselves from all federal obligations, and resort to such means of defence as the great right of self-preservation may require. After declaring that the meeting prized the 'domestic institution' far higher than the perpetuation of the Confederacy, General Commander, the nine-voiced Baltimore Delegate, was appointed on a 'Committee of Safety and Correspondence,' composed of thirteen members, to farther the designs of the meeting.

Chair at breakfast, whose face exhibited so little affinitive with the negro type, that I inquired of one of his twith the negro type, that I inquired of one of his black fellow servants whether he was a shave like the rest, and a sad thing it was to see. He was a fine, handsome fellow, with a bright and intelligent countenance. It reminded me of advertisements I have seen in southern papers for runaway slaves, with the caution that they make the persons.—Cor. N. Y. Eve. Post.

Binghampton, April 30, 1849.

Fotal Railway Accident.—Last evening, at a little before S o'clock, as a young woman—whose name we could not learn—was attempting to cross the track of the Worcester railway, at a short distance from the station, she was overtaken by a train of cars, and both legs and arms severed, killing her in a few moments.

17 The female killed by the cars on the Worcester railway, wednesday evening of last week, was named Ann Carney, and aged 21 years. This accident happened at the crossing of Albany street. The deceased resided with her mother in a small house close by the track, and strempted to cross over to a grocery opposite, having a shawl over her head, which it is supposed prevented her from seeing the cars. Besides the complete amputation of both arms and both legs, her body was shockingly mangled. Coroner Andrews held an inquest yosterday, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

18 Wireles and Suicide.—We learn that a man by the name of Fisher, of Romulus, in this county, struck a young lady with an axe on Wednesday last, hitting her on shoulder, and glancing so as to sever the windpipe, and immediately.

19 M. Verdalle, the Æronaut, made another ascension from New Orleans, on the 22d ult, with feet to heaven, head to earth, and smoking a cigar.

18 The barn belonging to Christopher Symonds, of Weare, N. H., was burnt on Friday evening last, containing eight valuable horses, four oxen and a cow, together with harnesses, carriages, &c. Loss, about \$2000.

19 Conjugal.—A woman named Annan, whose hus-

Wm. S. Robinson, late editor of the Lowell Courier, and more recently of the Boston Republican, is about to commence the publication of a Free Soil weekly paper in Lowell. Mr. Robinson is one of the most vigorous writers of the day, and the new paper will be a valuable and welcome addition to the Amer-

-Augusta (Me.) Age.

From Cape Haytien .- A battle has been fought be From Cape Haytien,—A battle has been fought be-tween the Haytiens and the Dominicans, in which the latter were utterly routed, with great loss. The battle is represented to have been a hotly contested one, and the Haytiens did not altogether escape, los-ing, it is said, from one to two hundred. Of the Do-minicans, three or four hundred were killed, mostly in battle.

Dieb, at Upton, Rev. Benjamin Wood, pastor of the Congregational Society, 76 years 7 mos. At Syracuse, N. Y., Dr. Roberts, of that city; death occasioned by touching a pimple on his fore-head, which was bleeding, with some matter from a vaccine scab which he had just removed from the arm of a child. The virus appeared to operate instantly, as in a few hours he was delirious.

Sacreligious.—On Saturday night, the German Lutheran Church, corner of Suffolk and Waltham streets, was entered by breaking a pane of glass in a side window. Several inside doors were forced, a desk was broken open, but nothing of value was taken.

The Quaker Poet Dead.—Bernard Barton, the Qua-ker Poet, died at Ipswich, England, about the first of April, and was buried amid the affecting silence of the Quaker ceremonial, broken only by the warning

Wake Snakes.—Mr. Luther Morse, of Mill Village, recently killed, about three miles from Dedham, forty-two black snakes, all of which he found in one hole or den in the ground. The longest of these measured five feet and six inches, and the shortest three feet—making an aggregate length of one hundred and seventy-eight feet and six inches. This is strictly true.—Lowell Courier.

Real Heroine .- The Louisville Democrat states that Mr. Johns, owner of the saw mill at Industry, a few miles below Cincinnati, was stunned by the stroke of a cable, while endeavoring to secure a raft of logs, and knocked into the river. His life was saved only by the intrepidity of his daughter, a young lady of 18, who plunged in after him, and held his head

'A Father Pleading with his Son.' Under this head the Christian Contributor has published a very earnest letter on the subject of slavery, written by a venerable Baptist minister, Rev. Jesse Hartwell, of Perry, Lake Co., Ohio, to his son, Rev. Jesse Hartwell, D. D., of Georgia. Eld. Hartwell is nearly eighty years of age, and from the style in which he pleads with his son, it appears that his feelings are akin to those of the aged patriarch when he mourned over his son in Egyptian bondage.

The heir of the earldom of Angus, a title of the Douglass family, has been discovered to be an old gar-dener at Capetown, who calls himself Dalglicsh. The queen means to give him the earldom, and its income

Connecticut.—Gov. Trumbull, of Connecticut, de-livered his inaugural message on Thursday afternoon of last week. Among other topics which he touched of last week. Among other topics which he touched upon, is the question of the extension of slavary into the new Territories. He says it becomes New Englanders to approach this delicate subject in the spirit of forbearance and regret, (! !) rather than that of animosity and complaint; ever keeping it in mind, that though their ancestors were among the first to discover and apply the remedy for slavery, they were also the most active in its introduction into our coun-

BINGHAMPTON, April 30, 1849.

Send the meating.

Binghampton, April 30, 1849.

A most extraordinary marder was committed in our county on Friday last. A Mr. Houghtailing, of a great discussion on a proposition that the votes of sailors and soldiers should be counted in the colonies, when quartered there. Against this proposition, M. Mathiew, a colored representative from Guada, leeps.

How does this read along side of Henry Clay's experence, the most of the newsion, 'I would make colonization an indispensable condition to emancipation'?

Colored Voters in Louisiana.—An item in the New Orleans Delta says: "The Grand Jury of the parish of Rapides, La., have found a true bill against some of the negro voters of Ten Mile and vicinity, for voting, and against the commissioners for allowing them."

Binghampton, April 30, 1849.

A most extraordinary marder was committed in dour county on Friday last. A Mr. Houghtailing, of a great discussion on a proposition that the votes of serve intemperate habits, was ploughing in company with a young son, only eight years of age, and our county of Friday last. A Mr. Houghtailing, of a great discussion on a proposition that the votes of serve intemperate habits, was ploughing in company with a young son, only eight years of age, and overcome by intoxication, unbelt to proceed with his work, laid himself down in the furrow, and went to sleep.

This young man, seeing his father's helpless condition, took the team from the plough, and driving to the most active in its introduction into our country.

Negro Stealiny.—At a late sitting of the court at seven was convicted of stealing negroes. The port of creatures who were beguiled by him were induced to steal a large sum of money from their mass, and then went to sleep.

This young man, seeing his father's helpless condition, took the team from the plough, and driving to the house, where he obtained a sharp axe, and proceeded directly to the spot where his father ancestors who were beguiled by him were induced to steal a large sum of mo

Detroit Free Press.

Conjugal.—A woman named Annan, whose husband had been sent to the Illinois penitentiary, committed a small theft for the purpose of joining him, and, with her child of nine or ten months old, was sent to the same prison.

Let Lady Franklin respectfully requests President Taylor's co-operation in search of Sir John Franklin, which he has cheerfully granted.

The An editrix is a candidate for the French Assembly. She says a legislature composed exclusively of men is not fit to make laws for men and toomen.

The Boston Times says that on Wednesday of last week Mr. Charles Leverett, of Swamscot, caught a halibut weighing 375 pounds.

Business-like.—A cabinet-maker in Charleston, S. C., advertises 'Cradles and Coffins,' with all necessa-

Business-like.—A cabinet-maker in Charleston, S. C., advertises 'Cradles and Coffins,' with all necessary intermediate furniture.

Casualty.—We learn from Groton, Mass., that Mrs. Woods, wife of Stephen Woods, formerly of Dublin, in this State, was thrown from a wagon, while returning a wagon, while returning from church on Sunday last, and instantly killed. Her neck was broken. Three persons, including the driver, were thrown out by turning a short corner, but the carriage did not upset. Mrs. Woods was 78 years old.

Accidental Death—We learn from Groton, Mass., that Mrs. Woods, wife of Stephen Woods, formerly of Dublin, in this State, was thrown from a wagon, while returning from church on Sunday last, and instantly killed. Her neck was broken. Three persons, including the driver, were thrown out by turning a short corner, but the carriage did not upset. Mrs. Woods was 78 years old.

Accidental Death.—We learn from an extra of the Rochester N. Y. Advertiser, that the canvas of Welch and Mann's circus was blown down on Monday evening, during the performance, and a man named W. H. Crowell was killed, and another, named George Ives, badly wounded.

Recreant Minister.—The Rev. James Howith was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary during the last Circuit Court in Cherokee county, Alabama. Crime, bigamy.

Brutal Homicide.—Yesterday forenoon a boatman named Patrick Carroll, residing in part of a house in Vine street, near Fairmount, murdered his wife by choking her in a brutal manner, and throwing her down stairs. He had only been married to her a few months.—Philadelphia paper,

Woods was 78 years old.

Cheap Bathing in New York.—The poor of New York will soon have the privilege of bathing every day for a very trifling sum, say three cents. This philanthropic move reflects the highest credit on the originators. It sprung up in this way: A gentleman sent a communication on the subject of providing baths for the poor to the Journal of Commerce, and was replied to by another, who twitted the author of the communication as to whether he would himself on tupset. Mrs. Woods was 78 years old.

Cheap Bathing in New York.—The poor of New York will soon have the privilege of bathing every day for a very trifling sum, say three cents. This philanthropic move reflects the highest credit on the originators. It sprung up in this way: A gentleman sent a communication as to whether he would himself on tupied to by another, will so was replied to by another, who twitted the author of the communication as to whether he would himself on the privilege of bathing every day for a very trifling sum, say three cents. This philanthropic move reflects the highest credit on the originators. It sprung up in this way: A gentleman sent a communication as to whether he would himself on tupied and the privilege of bathing every day for a very trifling sum, say three cents. This privil and the privilege of bathing every da

the returns from all the railways in operation in Great Britain and Ireland for the last six months of 1848, shows this result: 112 persons killed, 120 injured; thirty-one millions five hundred thousand persons conveyed on the roads, or about one accident to every weyed on the roads, or about one accident to every ld0,000 persons—in other words, making the chances of safety 140,000 persons—in other words, making the chances of safety 140,000 to 1 for every passenger. The proportion of safety becomes still larger when, on further analysis, we find that of actual passengers, there were killed only fifteen, and injured seventy-three. Of these, only three were killed and sixty-eight injured from causes beyond their own control; the others except agricultural employment and monthly labor. The law also prohibits, under penalty, the employment, by any corporation, of any minor under sixteen years of age, for more than ten hours in any one day.

Augusta (Me.) Age.

on the railway.

A Young Heroine.—On Monday last, says the Pointe Coupee Echo, of the 11th ult., as some children were playing on a bridge which crosses the bayou Grose Tete, a lad about seven years old fell into the bayou, where the water is from twenty to thirty feet deep. While others were standing aghast, not knowing what to do, through fright, a little girl some twelve or thirteen years of age, the sister of the drowning boy, plunged in, caught her brother as he was sinking, clung to a log, and held on to him until assistance was rendered, and thus saved him from a watery grave. She was the daughter of a widow

was sinking, clung to a log, and held on to him until steamer Hetzel, at New Orleans from the Brazos, was a Mr. Buchanan, who started from New York for California, with a party of seven persons, one of whom was murdered at Matamoras. Five others died of cholers, and he, the only survivor, is wending his way back again.

Death by Chloroform.—A young man, by the name of George, who was suffering from deafness or some other affection of the head, came to this city a few other affection of the head, came to this city a few other affection of the patient died.—Cincinnatial Allas.

Died of the patient died of the braziers in the country say a change of air might the country, as a change of air might interform a wastery grave. She was the daughter of a widow wastery grave. She was the daughter of a widow lady, Mrs. Matthews, who resides on the Grose Tete, in this parish. We regret that we are unable to give in this parish. We regret that we are unable to give in this parish. We regret that we are unable to give in this parish. We regret that we are unable to give in this parish. We regret that we are unable to give in this parish. We regret that we are unable to give in the country said should never get well. But I was induced to try by said is should never get well. But I was induced to try by said is should never get well. But I was induced to try by clark, who gave me the Anti-Scrotilous Pan acca, and after taking it a few months, my health was restored, and now I am able to attend to my business from the country said is said, in the interior of Africana and a said he country was at least the country

Ingenious Fraud.-Some oil cakes from Hollar examined recently at the London Custom House, which proved to be snuff. As there were sixty tons, and as the duty on snuff is now six shillings sterling a pound, the government would have been defrauded to the amount of £40,000.

Lord Brougham once, in the House of Peers, thanked God' that the English people were 'under recognizances of £800,000,000 to keep the peace under the peace in the control of the peace in the peace in

A dreadful accident occurred to-day at plantation Nonparcil, east coast of Demarara. The boiler of the estate burst, killing seven persons, wounding sixteen, and setting fire to the estate's buildings.—[Guiana

Georgetown Gazette, 15th March. Seventeen millions of passengers have be over the Massachusetts railroads within the past three years. Fifty-six killed and sixty-five injured.

The Havana Faro states that Mr. Juan Ramo of Porto Rico, has invented a process by which the best of Muscovano sugar can be made from molasses. Compulsory Violation of the Sabbath.—Mr. Locke, Roman Catholic member of the British Parliamen has given notice of his intention to introduce a b

has given notice of his intention to introduce a oniinto that body, requiring all railway companies to run
passenger trains on the Sabbath. The proposal, as
might be expected, meets with decided opposition
from the friends of morality throughout the kingdom,
and, it is believed, will be defeated by a large majority in Parliament, the ministers of the crown having
signified their intention to oppose the measure. Immense Piece of Architecture.—The great ceiling of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, is just finished. Its span is seventy-five feet. The arch is turned with hollow tiles, which weighed six hundred tons, one thousand four hundred tons less than if it had been

constructed of solid brick. Schools in Baltimore.—The whole number of public schools organized in Baltimore is twenty-six, and the whole number of scholars is about seven thousand. The cost of maintaining these schools in 1848 was

Large Receipts.—The total income of the British 'Wesleyan Missionary Society' for the year 1848, was £104,128, equal to about \$500,000.

£104,128, equal to about \$500,000.

13 The following statistics relative to the number of slaveholders and number of slaves owned by each in Madison county, we have compiled, at the expense of a good deal of trouble, from the Commissioners Books for the year 1848. There are 905 slaveholders in the county, of which 164 are not voters, being minors, etc. There are 199 persons who own but one slave each; 109 who own but two each; 71 who own but three cach; 70 who own but four each; and 58 who own but five each; a majority of slaveholders own less than five slaves each. There are 196 persons who own ten, and from 10 to forty-four slaves each: a majority of whom own less than fifteen; and there are only 44 persons in the county who own more than fifteen slaves each.—Richmond Chronicle.

Kushno with a Will. While at Louisville, Gen.

Good Chansel.—The following is the conclusion of discourse before the Young Catholic Friends' Society, at Baltimore, by W. H. Seward, of New York:

York:

'Go, then, ye laborers in a noble cause, gather the young Catholic and the young Protestant alike into the nursery of freedom; and teach them there that, although religion has many and different shrines on which may be made the offering of a 'broken spirit,' which God will not despise; yet that their country has appointed only one sacriface for all her sons, and that ambition and avarice must be slain on that altar, for it is consecrated to EUNANITY.'

To Miss Henrietta Fanning Read is about to emulate the example of Mrs. Butler, as a reader of Shakspeare. She will probably succeed Mrs. B. in New York.

A Heroic Death.—During the burning of the steamer George Pike, on the Mississippi, near New Orleans, Col. Butler, a citizen of Texas, who was lately appointed to an office by President Taylor, and was well known throughout the Union, endeavored to save a lady who was travelling in his company, but in so doing lost his own life, and was burnt with the boat. The lady was saved. The boat took fire at night, when all were asleep.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.

HRNRY WATSON, a fugitive slave from Mississippi, and Charles Steams of Boston, intend lecturing on American slavery, and the way to abolish it, as

fo	llows:-	and the same				
	Worcester, day an	d evening, S	Sunday,	May	13.	
	Warren,	Monday e	vening,	44	14.	
	Thorndike.	Tuesday	66	. 61	15.	
	Silver st., Monson,	Wednesday	. 16	68	16.	
	So. Wilbraham.	Thursday,	44	- 44	17.	
	Springfield,	Friday,	1.44	41	18.	
	Cabotville.	Saturday,	44	44	19.	
	West Springfield,	Sunday,	86	66	20.	
	Chicopee,	Monday,	66	44	21.	
	Northampton,	Tuesday.	84	44 .	22.	
	Bensonville.	Wednesday	V. 44	44	23.	
	North Brookfield,	Friday,	44	44	25.	
	South Danvers,	Sunday.	. 44	**	27.	

The Great Remedy of the Age. DRS. CLARK & PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA,

A PREPARATION of extraordinary power, for the cure of Scrofulous Affections, Humors of every description, secondary Syphilis, ill-conditioned Ulcers, Fever or Mercurial Sores, chronic Liver and Kidney Diseases, Costiveness, spitting of Blood, Erysipelas, general Debility common to Females, Cold-Feet, sluggish Circulation, &c. A sure and certain cure for Scrofulous Tumors on the neck, which it will never fail to remove, if taken according to directions, and faitfully perseyered in.

never fail to remove, if taken according to directions, and faithfully persevered in.

The proprietors, after testing the virtues of this great medicine for upwards of three years in an extensive practice, and with unbounded success, now offer it to the public. In diseases of the skin arising from impure circulation, it is a sovereign remedy. It will assuredly eradicate any kind of humor from the system, if the directions are strictly adhered to. We challenge the world to produce its equal. Any one doubting its efficacy can satisfy themselves that it is a powerful instrumentality in the cure of disease, by consulting Dr. Clark's patients, in and about the city, who have taken it, and can testify to its healing powers. A great many have given it a trial, and we know not yet of a single person who has not derived either temporary or permanent benefit from its use. A medical gentleman of this city, who knows its virtues, speaks of it as follows:—

Drs. Clark & ORTER: and faithfully persevered in.

Drs. Clark & Forth:

Gentlemen—I have used your Panacea for Salt Rheum, not only on myself, but on others, and I have been surprised at its results. It is, in my opinion, the most efficient anti-humor medicine ever discovered. My humor has entirely disappeared on my hands, and I am now entirely well.

MARTIN HASKINS, M. D.

The following was handed us, and we insert it for the consideration of others who may be similarly afflicted. The gentleman may be seen at his residence,

Drs. Clark & Porter:

Drs. Clark & Porter: Boston, April 27, 1849.

per bottle.

DAVID MEAD, Jr., General Agent, corner Union and Silsbee streets, LYNN. S. H. LLOYD'S

Daguerreotype Rooms, 11 1-2 TREMONT Row, Corner Pemberton Square. (Up only two flights of stairs.)

IKENESSES executed in ANY weather, and a neatly put up in Cases, Lockets, Frames, &c. rices reasonable, and within the reach of all, varying according to the style of the cases, &c.

Possessing an excellent light, and every facility for carrying on the business, he invites his friends, and all who may be wishing Daguerreotypes of themselves

or friends, to call and examine specimens.

Entire satisfaction given, or the pictures not to be N. B. Instruction given in the art, and apparatus,
May 4 &c., furnished.

DR. HENRY W. WILLIAMS HAS removed to No. 10 ESSEX STREET, Boston, where he will continue to give particular attention to DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Autobiography of Henry C. Wright. HUMAN LIFE: Illustrated in my individual Experience as a Child, a Youth, and a Man. By Henry Clarke Wright. 'There is properly no history; only biography.'—R. W. Emerson. Price \$1 00. Just published, and for sale by

BELA MARSH,

March 30

25 Cornhill.

Copartnership Formed.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership in the business of Block Tin Workers and dealers in Glass, under the firm of SMITH, OBER & CO., their place of business being that of the late firm of SMITH & CO., Nos. 2 and 3, Haverhill street, where they will manufacture and keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of

BRITANNIA AND GLASS WARE,

at the lowest prices. Dealers are invited to call and THOMAS SMITH, REUBEN H. OBER, D. B. MOREY.

H. PORTER,

Inventor and Patentee of the celebrated Burning Fluid and Lamps. Also dealer in Hanging, Side, Camphene and Solar Lamps; Wicks, Glasses, Camphene, &c.

Mr. P. has made a large address to this former stock of Lamps, consisting of a great variety of new and beautiful patterns, which he will sell at very low prices. Please call and examine.

No. 2 Court Square, Boston.

March 30,

The Chinese Polishing Irons.

MRS. MARY ANN B. COOK, the inventor of this Iron, has received her patent for the same from Washington. It is now offered to the public, and may be had at 198 Washington street, and 42 Bromfold street.

may be had at 198 Washington street, and 42 Bromfield street.

They will give a higher polish to linen or cotton than can be given by any other whatever. They are good for ironing or polishing muslin, and are calculated to be used forany purpose the common iron is used for. In fact, they iron better than any thing else.

P. S. Nothing more than good common starch is

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agitation.

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The following lines are in Longfellow's happi

RESIGNATION.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. There is no flock, however watched and tended, But one dead lamb is there! There is no fireside, howsoc'er defended, But has one vacant chair!

The air is full of farewells to the dying, And mournings for the dead; The heart of Rachel, for her children crying,

Let us be patient! these severe afflictions Not from the ground arise, But oftentimes celestial benedictions Assume this dark disguise.

We see but dimly through the mists and vapors; Amid these earthly damps What seem to us but dim, funereal tapers, May be Heaven's distant lamps

There is no Death! what seems so is transition: This life of Mortal breath Is but a surburb of the life Elysian, Whose portals we call Death.

She is not dead-the child of our affection But gone unto that school Where she no longer needs our poor protection, And Christ himself doth rule

In that great Cloister's stillness and seclusion, By guardian angels led, Safe from temptations, safe from sin's pollution, She lives, whom we call dead.

Day after day we think what she is doing In those bright realms of air : Year after year her tender steps pursuing, Behold her grown more fair.

Thus do we walk with her, and keep unbroken The bond which Nature gives, Thinking that our remembrance, though unspoken, May reach her where she lives

Not as a child shall we again behold her: For when, with raptures wild, In our embraces we again enfold her,

But a fair maiden, in her Father's mansion, Clothed with celestial grace; And beautiful with all the soul's expansion Shall we behold her face.

And though at times, impetuous with emotion And language long suppressed, The swelling heart heaves monning like the ocean, That cannot be at rest;

We will be patient, and assuage the feeling We cannot wholly stay; By silence sanctifying, not con The grief that must have way.

> From the Boston Mercantile Journal. CHILDREN IN HEAVEN.

My Lord hath need of these flowerets gay, The reaper said, and smiled; Dear tokens of the earth are they, When he was once a child.

In the broad fields of heaver In the immortal bowers. Dwelling by Life's clear river, Amid undying flowers-Myriads of beauteous spirits,

Fair children of the earth, Linked in bright bands celestial, Sing of their human birth.

They sing of earth and heaven-Divinest voices rise In thanks and praises unto Him

The golden-haired-the blue-eyed, That lited up our life, And folded were within our hearts From all the world's rude strife-

The blessings of our bosoms, The stars upon our sky, The flowers springing in our path,

Safe, safe, and sweetly blest; No cloud of sin can shadow Their bright and holy rest.

From the Nonpareil. WORDS OF CHEER.

Un with thy panting, fainting spirit, up! Nor shrink thee at the lonely, toilsome way; Dash from thy lip to earth the drowsy cup And meet and conquer all that would delay.

What though the path be rough, and all untrod, And never foot-mark meet thy weary eyes? Enough for thee to know there is a God! Enough, that up the steep thy pathway lies!

And far, far up the cliffs, storms never come; Enough, that every foe that would do ill, But gives thy spirit strength to seek its home.

Gleamings of light and liberty and love ! And though below are storms and clouds and gloon Thy path lies through them, to the Calm Above !

FREEDOM.

Sons of the Sons of Might! Who sleep beneath the soil, Who fell for freedom in the fight-For freedom lived to toil-Speak, Brothers! shall a race of slaves Leave their foot-prints on their graves? Shall we whose souls unawed and free Upon our bleak and storm-swept hills With pathless winds, by winding rills, From youth have walked with Liberty; Here in her birth-place, in the wintry North, Crouch, and speak with stinted breath The name for which our Fathers bled? Freedom! Ho, shout it to the mountains forth! Speak, Freemen! though to speak were death! Speak! or you shame the dead.

SONNET TO SPRING.

From the strong fetters of the wintry frost, The streams exulting leap along their way, And flowers whose gentle hues our eyes had lost, By the blue river open to the day. Life in its fairest forms is bursting forth O'er forest, plain, and mountain ;-nor alone In the fresh beauties of the blooming earth Is the strange magic of the spring-time shown; We feel it in our breasts, and bear within A heart that leaps like the unfettered streams; And from the light that smiles around, we win, E'en in our darkest hours, some transient gleams, To cheer us on that way, so dark and lone, Along whosedesert sands some scattered flowers

Reformatory.

[From Henry C. Wright's Auto-Biography.] CHILDHOOD'S VIEW OF THE SAB-BATH.

My father taught his children to regard the first day of the week as the *Lord's* day. Of course, the impression was deep and abiding on my mind, that other days were not the Lord's days, and that it was other days were not the Lord's days, and that it was not so easy to desecrate other days, as it was the first. It never entered my mind that any other day than that could be desecrated. Do what I would on other days; jump, wrestle, play ball, climb trees, laugh, shout, or wander about the meadows, pastures, or woods, picking berries, looking at the birds and squirrels—no wrong was done to the day. I never could feel, that doing these things desecrated my body or soul on any day; but I was taught to believe that, while my Heavenly Father was pleased to see me do these on other days, He was displeased to see me do them on Sunday. Often have I been rebuked for laughing and merriment on Sunday, and to see me do them on Sanday. Often have I been rebuked for laughing and merriment on Sunday, and for looking out of the window. But I could not understand how an act that did not injure me, nor my fellow men, could insult or injure the Deity on that day. No one ever explained this to me when I was a child; nor has any one explained it to me since.

I had a sabbatarian feeling—a first day religion; and I often used to condemn myself when I found my thoughts wandering, on the Sabbath, to the green fields and woods of summer, or to a slide down hill in winter; but I could not help it. I used to try in winter; but I could not help it. I used to try very hard to be good, and to keep my restless, merry thoughts from wandering on Sunday; but it was of no use; they would rove about the pastures and meadows, and in the woods; and I never thought of condemning myself for it; but I thought I must feel, and did often feel, very unhappy, because I could not stop feeling and thinking. I never could see how it was a greater wrong to lie, to steal, get drunk, or do any wicked thing on the Sabbath, than on any other day: vet I was told it was. The only reason or do any wicked thing on the Saubath, that of the other day; yet I was told it was. The only reason given why I must not look out of the window, or go the week, was, 'it is Sunday, the Lord's holy day;' and how Sunday could make wrong what Monday made right, I could not tell; yet, on the authority of

others, I thought it must be so.

My father kept his Sabbath from sundown to sundown. As soon as the sun was set Saturday night, all work and play were suspended; and a new aspect came upon the family. The Sabbath-day look, tone and manner were kept up till the sun set on Sunday evening; and then the family assumed its laughing, talking, busy appearance. I was allowed to sing and play, and run about as I pleased. Many times have I watched the hands of the clock, or the setting sun, with longing eyes, to catch the first moment when it would be right to do these things. My brothers and sisters would then go off to their amusements; and the restraints were taken away the moment the hands on the dial. I could not see into it, and no one

ed the Lord's day was the most tedious and intolerable; and I may add, what I then felt, and what I now know to be true, the most unprofitable to my ody and my soul.
I say, I then felt the Lord's day, as Sunday was

I say, I then felt the Lord's day, as Sunday was called, to be the most unprofitable to me of all days. It had no good restraining influence on me during the week. I only thought of its approach with dread, and of its disappearance with delight. This I was told was owing to my own depravity, and I thought it must be so. I tried to feel the Lord's day, as it was called, to be a delight, but I never could, while a child; for all the joyous impulses of my nature had to be crushed on that day.

At the expiration of the time required for such

and to leave me without the restraining influence of religious considerations during the week,

Auto-Biography of Henry C. Wright,—No man is better known in this country as an advocate of the doctrines of peace and non-resistance. His name has been connected with the Anti-Slavery cause from the beginning. His eloquence and power of speech have aroused thousands in this country and in Europe to action against the evils of Intemperance, Slavery and War. His residence in Germany, at the Graefenburg Water-Cure Institution, under the care of Priessnitz, for the recovery of his health, makes his history interesting.

He has travelled in this country, and in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Germany. On his return after his cure, having been in a consumption, stopping in Scotland, Mr. Wright took pains, in answer to the solicitations of many friends, to write and arrange the

Ireland, Scotland, and Germany. On his return after his cure, having been in a consumption, stopping in Scotland, Mr. Wright took pains, in answer to the solicitations of many friends, to write and arrange the leading incidents of his life. Here they are, presented to the reader in his earnest, lively, and off-hand style. The book is rich and valuable. It exhibits the struggles of a gigantic mind to free itself from the chains of superstition and bigotry. The letters, containing accounts of his travels, are exceedingly interesting. And persons who may wish to obtain this valuable book, will find it at S. W. Wheeler's Intelligence Office, No. 144 Broad St.—Providence Intelligence Office, No. 144 Broad St.-Providence

INCIVILITY.

The editor of the Path-Finder complains somewhat, and very justly too, of the incivility of the Hollis Street Church, (Universal-Unitarian.) He says that a call having been made to the public to visit that sanctuary and hear the new preacher 'define his position,' he (the editor) accepted the invitation. But it seems to have been attended with a good deal of trouble, and strongly reminds one of what the elder Mr. Weller said to the younger, when ruminating on matrimony—'Samivel,' said the aged gentleman, 'whether it is worth while to go through so much to get so little, is the question to be decided—I think it is n't.' The editor avers that 'after standing a long while in the vestible of the church—as did many others—a seat was provided for him in one of the back pews, rear the corner, elthough a plenty of "empty boxes" were visible much nearer the pulpit.' He was evidently out of humor at such treatment—and no wonder. Stowing away a Representative of the Press in a 'back pew near the corner,' was of course not the entertainment he expected. It was very uncivil, sure enough—but he got into the sanctuary finally, and thus fared better than we did when once undertaking a similar experiment.

We tried to effect an entrance into Trinity Church and with a ride and after having his throat cut, he still kept the knife and after having his throat cut, he still kept the knife and after having his throat cut, he still kept the knife and after having his throat cut, he still kept the knife and after having his throat cut, he still kept the knife and after having his throat cut, he still kept the knife and after having his throat cut, he still kept the knife and after having his throat cut, he still kept the knife and after having his throat cut, he still kept the knife and after having his throat cut, he still kept the knife and after having his throat cut, he still kept the knife and after having his throat cut, he still kept the knife and after having his throat cut, he still kept the knife and after having his throat c

than we did when once undertaking a similar experiment.

We tried to effect an entrance into Trinity Church, and while in the act was confronted in the 'vestibule' by the sexton, who, speaking as one having authority, said smartly—'Stranger! you can't go in there!'—'Can'l go in!' said we, 'why not, do'nt they preach the Gospel to the poor in this church?'—'I don't know nothing about that,' said the sexton; 'all I know is, that yon can't go in!' we had come for that purpose, and generally succeeded in what we undertook—and sutting the action to the word, we at once aimed for the broad aisle; but the sexton had his watchful eye upon us, and, throwing himself ahead, cut off our march, and presented an effectual check to our ambition. Still, we might have triumphed, perhaps, if we had persevered, but at this stage of the discussion, our Christian friend showed symptoms of Hyerization! (to speak pugilistically;) and remembering that we were in the church militant, and not knowing what might happen if we persisted in 'bearding the Douglass in his hall,' we concluded that the day was against us, and retreated suddenly from the 'consecrated spot.'

We have been rather shy of churches ever since.

But we wondered greatly at the time, and do to this day, not only at the incivility of Christians, but at the exceeding hypocrisy which, while theoretically pretending to know no distinction between rich and poor, practically sets up insurmountable barriers between them. If aristocratic Christians cannot ensured the services in the church militant, and not knowing between rich and poor, practically sets up insurmountable barriers between them. If aristocratic Christians cannot ensured them of the surface, but and the sexton clock. It appears that the venering in question, the husband went to the house of Mrs. Lintell, in Bourbon street, between Hospital and Ursuline between them. If aristocratic Christians cannot ensured them of the surface and the

dure the presence of the poor for a few hours on Sunday around an earthly altar, how do they expect to endure their company throughout eternity in hea-ven? The problem may perhaps be solved if 'spirit-ually discerned,' but to temporal discernment it is

past finding out.
P. S.—We ought not to omit stating that the sex P. S.—We ought not to omit stating that the sex-ton acted under orders, and therefore in 'putting us out' was only fulfilling his Christian contract. We freely forgive him—but he shouldn't have 'squared off' in the broad aisle!—Boston Investigator.

From the Portland Advertiser. A GAME OF PREEDOM.

'Truth is strange: stranger than fiction.' A short time since, several American ship-mas-ters were assembled in one of the public houses of a large commercial port in the Island of Cuba, and were passing a leisure afternoon, by watching wit much interest a game of Billiards between a Spar ish merchant, a resident of the place, and an Amer isn merchant, a resident of the place, and an Amer-can ship-master, both of whom were considered very skilful players. Several games were played, and for tune favored the American captain; at last the stakes against the Castfilm had become quite large, and vexed at his ill-luck and loss of reputation as a skillful player, he proposed to stake his servant bey, a lad of about ten years of age, against the sums due the captain—valuing the lad at \$275. 'Take him, take him,' was the cry from every quarter of the room, and, 'if you win the boy, we will redeem him and make him free.'

The offer was accepted, and the game commence

amidst a numerous company of spectators, whose curiosity was excited by the singularity of the stake, and the skill of the players.

The Spaniard's luck seemed to change, and he was evidently leading his opponent, when, too confident of his skill, or excited by the interest manifested around him he let this lead and wissed a high ted around him, he lost his lead and missed a high count he hoped to make. Now came the moment of either success or defeat to the American, for the balls lay just in a position when a skillful player aided by good luck could, by one stroke of the mace, count out, but to an unskillful player it would re-

sult in a loss of his lead.

The captain hesitated but for a moment, an slowly, yet firmly, drawing home his mace, he struck the ball so firmly and so fairly that he made seven, and won the game.

A shout of triumph went up from the spectator while the Spaniard, with true Castilian fidelity to h made the Spanard, with the Castman facility to his pledge, went immediately to the proper officer, and made the legal transfer of the boy. The American captain, assisted by several of the merchants, immediately made up a purse to redeem the boy, and secure him his freedom by sending him from the island. For humanity's sake, we wish the captain had made a free will offering of the lad to freedom. made a free will defering of the lad to freedom but he consented to take considerable less, however than the value of the boy.

The sum was at once raised, and the boy sent on board a vessel bound to the United States, and now

walks the streets of Portland a freeman.

could enlighten me upon it then; no one ever has.

One thing can never be effaced from my memory; i. e. the burden of the Sabbath. To me it was a burden, grievous to be borne. I was weary of it; and of all the days of the week, that which was called the Lord's day was the most tedious and intolerment.

Murders in Texas .- Within the last two years, few

was caned, to be a delight, but I never could, while a child; for all the joyous impulses of my nature had to be crushed on that day.

The Sabbath, and all that belonged to it, I cast aside as the sun went down. And in my mind, whatever I was taught to view as sacred, was mainly or entirely associated with the Sabbath; so that the influence of these considerations passed from my mind with the day. The theological God of my childhood was a Sabbath-day divinity, and the religion, a Sabbath-day religion. These were seldom present to my mind as motives, except on that day.

It would have given great peace and satisfaction to my mind then, to have been told, not to be at all concerned about keeping a day holy, but to keep myself holy; not to be troubled about desecrating the Sabbath, but only to take heed not to desecrate myself; not to be anxious about consecrating the Sunday to God, but to consecrate myself to Him. I formed a habit of looking at the clock and calendar, to determine the right and wrong of my actions; and I know the effect was to confound moral distinctions, and to leave me without the restraining influence of religings considerations dwing the mass those of his jail. His confessions were that he ad seen the murder committed—that the man was knocked on the head with an axe. The negro is of notoriously bad character; has once shot at Mr. motoriously bad character; has once shot at Mr. Hunt, and two other times attempted murder. There being no legal process against him in this State. Mr. H., with a few others, started with him to Louis-

Shocking Affair.—Desperate Courage of a Slave.— The Republican, published at Houston, Chickasaw county, Mississippi, of the 31st ult., gives the follow-ing detail of a shocking occurrence in that county, desired from the testimony.

to the door, which she no sooner did, than he drew forth a knife and stabbed her under the right breast, inflicting a mortal wound, from which she shortly afterwards expired. The assassin immediately fled, but was arrested yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, and committed to prison. Jealousy is assigned as the cause of this horrid crime. The coroner held yesterday an inquest on the body of the deceased, and returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

—N. O. Bes., Awril 9.

The At Tallahasse, Florida, a negro woman was acquitted of the murder of Christopher C. Bryant, her overseer. He attempted to whip her, and she threw up her hoe, hitting him a fatal blow, which the jury considered might have been accidental. Thomas J. Holton, charged with murder, was found guilty of manslaughter, and sent to prison for one year. In another county he had been sentenced to death for the same crime, but the supreme court quashed the

was perpetrated in Marion county, Mississippi, which has not, to the knowledge of the writer, been noticed has not, to the knowledge of the writer, been noticed in print. The circumstances, so far as they have come to my knowledge, I will state for the benefit of the friends of the deceased, and that the public may know what is going on in our vicinity. Mr. Wm. E. Allen, who has for several years resided in Pickens county, Alabama, engaged in teaching school, removed this winter, in company with a Mr. Ridgway, to Pass Christian, for the purpose of establishing a woodyard. With this view, they took their teams with them. About the 1st of March, Allen undertook to move a man by the name of Hicks to a distance. About the 6th of March, he (Allen) was found in his eamy dead—having been shot in the back of his head. Hicks has been apprehended, in possession of Allen's team, watch, and other things, easily identified by Allen's friends. His friends live in the vicinity of Hartford, Conn. He was buried near Columbia, Marrion county, Mississippi.—Mobile Adv., 26th ult.

Howille, Mary Feley was verteaday morning.

Horrible. — Mary Foley was yesterday morning brought up before Recorder Baldwin, on a charge of having destroyed the sight of a Mr. J. W. King, by throwing some poisonous liquid in his face. The occurrence took place on the 27th of February, and since that time, Mr. King has been perfectly blind.—

A Duel.—Naval Court Martial.—Baltimore, April 29. A duel took place at Old Point Comfort, on Thursday last, between J. P. Jones, a Midshipman in the navy, and Dr. James Pope, a nephew of Commodore Barney. The latter was severely wounded. In Huntsville, Alabama, Edward W. Banton

A duel was fought at Camden, S. C., 5th ult., between Mr. Hayman Levy and Dr. W. J. McKain. The former was seriously wounded, the ball of his adversary having passed through both thighs. The quarrel originated at a municipal election.

Le A shooting affray occurred at San Antonio, Texas, on the 22d ult., between a Mr. Howell H. Brigham and Benjamin Likins, in which the latter was killed.

DUBLING. An interesting affair of honor, between two fiery young bloods of the First Municipality, New Orleans, came off on the 30th ult., in the vivinity of the Shell Road, near that city. The weapons were small swords, and one of the parties received a slight wound, when the difficulty was amicably arranged. Another duel, arising out of this one, was to have taken place yestereary morning, but was fortunately settled in time to prevent a meeting. Unlike the generality of such affairs, there was no lady in the case.

ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER. A German named Henry Wreneche went to the woods, in the rear of the Second Municipality, yesterday morning, and was found in the afternoon on the skirts of the woods with some six or eight wounds in the head and body, inflicted apparently with a knife. The man was conveyed to the charity hospital, where he lies in a very dangerous condition. The persons by whom the wounds were inflicted robbed him of sixty dollars he had on his person, and one or two articles of jewelry.

An affray took place at Rockford, Coosa Locks.

An affray took place at Rockford, Coosa Locks.

MURDER. An affray took place at Rockford, Coosa county, Ala., on the 6th inst., between Wm. Jacks and a man named Burns, in which the former received several wounds, which caused his death.

Rencontre.—A rencontre occurred in Baltimore on Wednesday afternoon, between Dr. Buck and a dentist named Bester, in which the latter fired a pistol at the former, who was slightly wounded by the ball, while the latter was cut with a knife.

Duelling. An interesting affair of honor, between two fiery young bloods of the First Municipality, two fiery young bloods of the First Municipality, \$4,500,000; and of plate and dining service \$5,500-000.

The Convent of Santa Cruz, in Queretaro, was lately blown up with gunpowder, through the care-lessness of a soldier. The magnificent library of the fraternity was destroyed, and mnny lives lost. Pow-der is also kept in large quantities in the National Pal-ace of the capitol. The Government is warned to take steps to avoid a catastrophe. These Mexicans are a strange people. Think of the White House at Washington becoming a powder magazine!

MISCELLANEOUS.

to the door, which she no sooner did, than he drew forth a knife and stabbed her under the right breast, inflicting a mortal wound, from which she shortly afterwards expired. The assassin immediately field, but was arrested yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, and the cause of this horrid crime. The coroner held yester day an inquest on the body of the deceased, and returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts—N. O. Boo. April 9.

Murder.—A young man by the moue of Warner Miller was most brutally murdered at Oak Shade, Culpepper county, Va., hast Wednesday.

Mr. Miller was emgaged in keeping a store at that place, and it is supposed as induced to open the place, and it is supposed as induced to open the counter; and after the murder, the body was thought, by a weight, while he was standing behind the counter; and after the murder, the body was dragged out of the store, and thrown under a platform in front of it. Suspicion has fallen upon a strong of the not of it. Suspicion has fallen upon a negro man by the name of Bill Greyson, as he was known to have made some threats previous to the murder, and disappeared the next day.

A Brutal Homicide.—We learn, says the Raleigh (N. C.) Times, that two men, named Alexander Moore and James Whitfield, of Franklin County, one day last week tied and whipped to death a negro man belonging to W. E. Person, near Franklintown. The circumstance, as related to us, were exceedingly shocking—but we forbear the detail. Moore was arrested and committed to jail; but Whitfield fed, but have been beld to answer for the deed, and has not yet been taken. The Governor has issued a proclamation, offering \$100 for his apprehension.

EF At St. Innegoes, Md., Alexander Hopkins was shot in the night, and in consequence, Hearry Miles Langley has been held to answer for the deed, and the country. How, then, could those of proclamation, offering \$100 for his apprehension. Or price of the strong \$100 and \$20,000 and \$20,0

THE GREINA GREEN BLACKSMITH. Mr. Henry THE GREENA GREEN BLACKSMITH. Mr. Henry Collins, who, until the abrogation of the former immoral Scotch law relating to marriages, has united so many couples in spite of their parents, recently died at Lambeth-Till, in Scotland, at the age of 70. He exercised his singular office for more than 23 years, and during that time he celebrated more than seven thousand marriages, making nearly three hundred and five a year. He charged a fee of from ten to twenty guineas for every marriage, according to the means of the parties, and left a very considerable fortune, the exact amount of which, however, is not known.

Cure for the Cholera.—Dr. John W. Moore states in a Mobile paper that he cured one hundred or more extreme cases of the cholera, not losing one, by the use of tobacco. He administered it in the form of an enema of the strength of one drachm to a pint. He first tried it upon a negro, whose pulse was gone; his tongue was cold, and his muscles so rigid that he rested ouly on his head and heels. In five minutes he was relieved, and the cure perfected by dr decoction of senna. In his own case, Dr. Moor took into his stomach a spoonful of the tobacco de coction, with perfect relief from cramp and diarrhea He has no doubt but that the cholera may be as easily managed as the fevers of our country.

A New thing in Mechanics. Mr. Joseph Harris who had taken likenesses of the Banton family, about some of which the parties quarrelled.

Attempt to Murder.—A woman named Olivia Vincent gave herself up to the authorities at New Orleans, after stabbing a young man named Washington Baldwin, with a dirk, in the left breast, near the heart. She thought at the time she had killed him, but though the wound is dangerous, he will probably recover. The inciting cause was jealousy.

A New THING IN MECHANICS. Mr. JOSEPH HATTIS, of this city, has invented and patented a box and axle which require no oil, and yet almost completely escapes that destroying angel of machinery, friction. At least, so we cannot but hope, from seeing a working model, which we understand from Mr. Harris has been put in a lathe and turned 1,000 revolutions aminute, a motion which, with a common-sized railroad truck-wheel, would carry it about two miles in a minute or 120 miles an hour, without producing

Homicide by a Methodist Minister.—On Friday, near Sandy Hill, Md., a dispute arose between Thomas J. Burrows, a member of the Philadelphia Conference, and Jaraes B. A. Bishop, about some business affair. Burroughs drew a pistol and shot Bishop, who lived but a few minutes after. Burrows was lodged in jail. Bishop was the brother of Rev. Wm. Bishop, of the Philadelphia Conference.

Fruits of Gambling.—A difficulty occurred a few days since at Montgomery Hill, in Baldwin county, Ala., between Randall Bryant and a Mr. Rowe, which terminated in the death of the latter. They were gaming, and in a quarrel Bryant stabbed Rowe, and then concluded it to be a proper time to go to California.

'Taylor, in his Inaugural Address, promises to nourish that nest of human vipers, the West Point Academy, and also guard and protect the interest of the Army and Navy, and keep them in good fighting

He has also taken a pew in the church, but the papers do not tell us whether he swapped the body and soul of a negro for it. Yet it was undoubtedly paid for with the price of human blood, as the old fellow has no money that he did not receive either by selling or wearing out slaves, or for killing Indians or Mexicans.—Pleasure Boat.

Was killed.

We regret to learn that Mr. E. Stillwell, who was so severely wounded in the affray with James Harwood a few days since, by being stabbed in severel places by the latter, died yesterday afternoon, between three and four o'clock. He leaves a wife and four small children.—Norfolk Beacon.

A few nights since, on the Dog River road, near Mobile, Madison, a slave of Mr. Wm. Dutton, made an assault upon Mr. John Irwin, who thereupon killed the negro. Mr. Irwin had his examination in Mobile, and was discharged, on the ground of self-defence.

An affray occurred in Napoleon, Hancock county, Mississippi, in which Matthew Robinson was killed, and two or three others were desperately wounded.

An affray occurred in Napoleon, Hancock county, Mississippi, in which Matthew Robinson was killed, and two or three others were desperately wounded.

Balled, and two or three others were desperately wounded.

Balled, and Territories of the United States, according to an estimate of the shore and sea islands, according to an estimate of the superintendent of the coast survey, of 33,063 miles. The territories of the United States, according to an estimate of the shore and sea islands, according to an estimate of the superintendent of the coast survey, of an estimate of the superintendent of the coast survey, of in estimate of the superintendent of the coast survey, of in estimate of the shore and sea islands, according to an estimate of the superintendent of the coast survey, of an estimate of the superintendent of the coast survey, of sold miles. The territories of the United States, according to an estimate of the shore and sea islands, according to an estimate of the shore and sea islands, according to an estimate of the shore and sea islands, according to an estimate of the superintendent of the coast survey, of 33,063 miles. The territories of the United States, occurring to an estimate of the superintendent of the coast survey, of 33,063 miles. The territories of the United States, occurring to an estimate of the sh

Baltimone, May 2.

John Price, better known as 'Cutting John,' shot George Campbell, a notorious gambler, with a revolver, in a drinking house, this-morning. Campbell expired almost instantly. Price was at once arrested, and committed to prison to answer.

Perry Seddes, a negro man, arrived here to day, in custody. He is charged with the murder of Jacob Cook, of Kent county, Md., whither he will be taken to-morrow.

Rencontre.—A rencontre occurred in Baltimore on Wednesday afternoon, between Dr. Buck and a dentitive of the county of this city, situated these known ere now to visit.

**An Unknown City brought to light. The Courier destants and ancient city has been accidentally discovered in Asia Minor, situated on the borders of the old kingdoms of Pontus, Cappadocia and Galatia. Soven temples and about two hundred houses have been found, although in a partially runined condition. Dr. Brummer, who has visited these structures, has not yet been able to find any inscription or bas-relief, that could furnish the least trace to the name or history of this city, situated on the borders of the old kingdoms of Pontus, Cappadocia and Galatia. Soven temples and about two hundred houses have been found, although in a partially runined condition. Dr. Brummer, who has visited these tructures, has not yet been able to find any inscription or bas-relief, that could furnish the least trace to the name or history of this city, situated on the borders of the old kingdoms of Pontus, Cappadocia and Galatia. Soven temples and about two hundred houses have been found, although in a partially runined condition. Dr. Brummer, who has visited these tructures, has not yet been able to find any inscription or bas-relief, that could furnish the least trace to the name or history of this city, situated on the borders of the old kingdoms of Pontus, Cappadocia and Galatia.

13 A writer from California thus describes ceived several wounds, which caused his death.

Burns has escaped.

The Martin K. Snell, postmaster at Houston, Texas, was shot dead a few days since by his step-son, aged 15 years. The cause is reported to be difficulty with his wife, the mother of the lad.

The Sabbath Question.

The Sabbath Question.

PROCEEDINGS of the Anti-Sabbath Convention held at the Melodeon, Boston, March 23d and 24th; containing the speeches of Charles C. Burleigh, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, John W. Browne, Theodore Parker, Henry C. Wright, Lucretia Mott, Parker Pillsbury, Samuel May, Jr., and John M. Spear; together with an exhibition of the spirit of the Clergy and the religious press. Also embodying the views of Luther, Malanethon, Tyndale, Calvin, Barclay Dymond, Paley, and Archbishop Whately, as to the Jewish nature of the Sabbath. The whole making a very neat and compact pamphlet of 168 pages. Price, 26 cents single; five copies for one dollar; 2 60 per dozen. Every friend of human progress should cadeavor to procure a copy of this pamphlet, and to culate it far and wide. For sale by BELA MARSH, 25 Cornhill, and also at 21 Cornhill.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL, AND HERALD OF REFORMS.

JOEL SHEW, M. D., EDITOR.

THE object of this Journal is to explain, in a manner suited to the capacity of all, the new and celebrated system called Hydropathy, or the Watta. Cure—a system which is, deservedly, fast gaining in popular favor, and which, in efficacy to cure and prevent disease, is unparalleled in the healing art. This system embraces a wide range of particulars, all of which may be stated in the general term,

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Now well established, is peculiarly favorable to the treatment of the maladies, both chronic and acute, to which the human body is subject. We hope, also, to teach our readers the best modes of PREVENTING, as THIS JOURNAL

Will be published monthly, containing thirty-two large octavo pages of the best matter, with reference to the application of this system, together with an interesting MISCELLANY, on the following TERMS IN ADVANCE . SGLE COPT, ONE YEAR,

Five cories, one year,

To receive attention, letters and orders must, in all cases, be rost-parb, and directed to FOWLERS & WELLS.

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